

GENERAL LIBRARY

OCT 20 1919

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

VOLUME LVII. NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 2930.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
Special Rate to the Services \$3.

Du Pont Military Rifle Powders

The Standard of the World

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Rifle Smokeless Division
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

TOBIN BRONZE

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods, Valve
Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fittings. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and
Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.
THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
ANSONIA BRANCH, ANSONIA, CONN., SOLE MANUFACTURERS

In the World's Largest Drafting Room

An army of men fashion the plans for Bethlehem's vast chain of shipyards, from
Massachusetts to California.

A world's record was scored in July when Bethlehem delivered 70,000 tons of
ships, as follows: 10 destroyers, 2 ocean tugs, 5 tankers, 2 submarines.

One-quarter of the entire nation's accepted war tonnage was created by the
BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORP., Ltd., Bethlehem, Pa.

Army and Navy Accounts Receive Special Attention from
ARMY NATIONAL BANK of SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Oahu, T. H.

and
THE BANK OF BISHOP & Co., LIMITED, Honolulu, T. H.



FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Electro Dynamic Company INTER-POLE MOTORS

Manufacturers of Superior Electrical Apparatus for 38 years. Operate at a constant speed irrespective of load without sparking. "INTER-POLE" and Induction Type Motors.

VARIABLE SPEED DESIGN.
Ratios: 1-1 1/2 1-3 1-4 1-6

Works: Bayonne, N. J. N. Y. Office: 11 Pine Street

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

LOCATED NEAR FORT MONROE, VA.

Capital \$100,000.—Surplus \$200,000.—Resources \$3,000,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

18 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL

for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

THE BARTLETT HAYWARD COMPANY

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

TIME and PERCUSSION FUSES
PROJECTILES
CARTRIDGE CASES

CASTINGS
FORGINGS
BRASS GOODS

PLATE and MACHINE WORK

A Substitute for .22 Cal. Practice

Because of its economy, convenience and efficiency, many
organizations and individuals are now using the dotter for
preparatory training. For Rapid Fire Training in the early
stages "Dotter Practice" has no equal.

Procureable on requisition. Descriptive catalogue and expert
opinions sent on request.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD CO.
Middletown, N. Y.

CORRECTNESS



WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

Fifth & Cherry Sts.



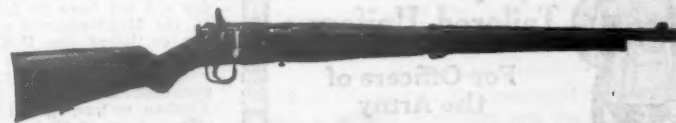
NEW YORK
222 Fourth Ave.,
cor. 18th St.

ANNAPOLIS
76 Maryland Ave.



INDIVIDUALITY

The New Savage N. R. A. Rifle, Model 1919



This rifle has been designed especially to fill the exacting
requirements of small bore match shooting. See it
at your dealer's or write us for particulars.

Specifications: 25 inch round barrel, full military stock,
oil finish, pistol grip, Marine Corps type front and wind
gauge aperture rear sights, five shot detachable box
magazine, chambered for 22 long rifle cartridges only.
Swivels for sling.



SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION

General and Export Offices: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Works: SHARON, PA. UTICA, N. Y.

STETSON'S Officer's Dress Boot



Style 101

Price
Reduced

Laced instep and Laced side at top. Built of Dark Tan Boarded veal, with heavy sole; fibre sheeting between welt and sole, making a semi-waterproof boot.

Special price **\$21.85**SOLD ONLY AT OUR
NEW YORK SHOP.**STETSON SHOPS, Inc.**

Distributors of the Stetson Shoe Co.'s Products

5 East 42d Street New York City

Mail orders carefully filled. Free delivery U.S.A.

Used by the Soldiers of Uncle Sam



HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9

(Trade Mark Registered)

For Cleaning High Power (Springfield)
Rifles, Revolvers and Machine Guns.Sold by Hardware Dealers
and at Post Exchanges**FRANK A. HOPPE**

2314 N. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIVERSIDE MILITARY ACADEMY GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

A junior unit of the R. O. T. C. West Point and Annapolis Preparatory Department is directed personally by Major Truman D. Thorpe, a graduate of West Point, who recently completed two years detail there. Catalog.

55th YEAR



LILLEY Equipments and Tailored Uniforms

For Officers of
the ArmyCATALOG AND CLOTH
SAMPLES ON REQUESTSilk and Bunting Flags
Presentation Sabres**THE M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio**
MILITARY OUTFITTERS

ADMIRAL FISKE'S LIFE STORY.

The long, varied and intensely interesting story Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., tells of his experiences in the Navy in his volume entitled "From Midshipman to Rear Admiral" (published by The Century Co., New York) naturally falls into two parts, the first being contained in Chapters I. to XXXIII. inclusive, the second beginning at the time of his assuming the duties of aid for inspections at the Navy Department on Jan. 6, 1913, under Secretary of the Navy Meyer. From that date until June 13, 1916, when he retired under the age limit, Admiral Fiske probably passed through the unhappiest years of his professional life owing to his now-familiar controversy with Secretary of the Navy Daniels over the need of preparedness in the Navy in view of war conditions in Europe. That Admiral Fiske holds the final twelve chapters, devoted to this controversy and to the rejection of his torpedoplane by the Navy, as of great importance is shown by this statement which he makes in his brief preface to his autobiography: "I realize that I am exposing myself to the charge of insubordination by relating certain incidents that occurred while I was aid for operations and afterwards. But the Secretary's official statements about me before the House Naval Committee on April 3, 1916, and especially his statement, 'If the law had not . . . provided a chief of operations instead of an aid for operations, I should have asked him (me) to retire (as aid for operations) because he (I) was not in harmony with the department,' added to the fact that after I had so retired and throughout the war, the handling of the Navy was satisfactory to the country, have caused an impression more or less widespread that I have been an obstruction to progress. Navy officers know that this is the exact reverse of the truth, and that I was 'not in harmony with the department,' because I continually urged certain measures of preparedness. They also know that these measures were afterwards adopted, and that it was because they were adopted that the Navy was well prepared for the war and well handled during the war. I owe it to myself, to my family, and to the Navy to state the exact facts of the case, and with such fullness as the small limits of a book permit. This I do."

Between the time Admiral Fiske entered Annapolis in 1870 and the date of his retirement the navies of the world made greater progress in power, chiefly through mechanical aids, than in all the previous history of that service. Through his many inventions, and particularly through his range-finder which marked an enormous advance in the art of gunnery, Admiral Fiske has been credited with having done more "to increase the power of navies than any other man." And although the range of his inventive ability has included civilian as well as the purely military and naval fields, Admiral Fiske's greatest invention was the range-finder which changed gunnery "from an art to a science" and was chiefly the result of his passionate, though often misunderstood, interest in his profession as a naval officer. On reading his book one gathers the impression that Admiral Fiske is of the opinion that his torpedoplane is of still greater importance as a military weapon. He says of it: "It may be found that the invention of the torpedoplane was the longest single step made in warfare since the invention of the gun. The combination of the most powerful weapon with the speediest means of transportation is an agency of war whose importance a prophet is not needed to discern."

It is doubtful if any but Admiral Fiske's most intimate professional associates realize how many inventions he has to his credit, since that day in his young boyhood in Cincinnati when he asked his father what an inventor was. Since that day he has invented a sleeve-button, a typewriter "which did not work very well," a mechanical pencil (from which he received a royalty of \$1,000 that emboldened him to marry), an electric log, a magazine rifle, a range-finder, an improved stock ticker, a further development of his range-finder, an automatic machine gun (the patent of which he allowed to lapse and the principle of which it is stated is now the basis of the Browning gun), a stadimeter, an electric motor that was developed into the electric ammunition hoist, a method of pointing a gun at sea, a telescopic sight for a ship's guns, a practical application of electricity to moving turret, a helm-indicator, steering telegraph, engine telegraph, speed and direction indicator, position-finder, signaling apparatus, sounding machine, an electric wireless scheme, a turbine driven torpedo, naval telescope and mount, combined range-finder and turret and a horimeter.

With the high good humor in which he discusses most of these children of his brain, Admiral Fiske tells that when he took his first improvement to stock-tickers to Thomas C. Eckert, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that official offered him \$700 for the patent (which the company did not want used) when the patent was issued. Admiral Fiske accepted the offer, but a week later he thought of an improved idea and went back to Eckert with it. That official said: "Are you going to come over here once a week to get \$700?" The Navy officer eventually took \$100 but afterwards he received three successive fees of \$200 each for making legal statements about his connection with the patent. The only time he ever disputed the claim of any other Navy officer to professional initiative was in 1909 when he wrote an article for the Naval Institute on "The Invention and Development of the Naval Telescope Sight" by way of answer to the claims of the British navy that Sir Percy Scott was chiefly responsible for gunnery improvement at that time, Admiral Fiske pointing out that "naval gunnery of today did not have its birth on board the H.M.S. Scylla, on the Mediterranean station, at some time after 1898, but on board the U.S.S. Yorktown, at Unalaska, on Sept. 22, 1892." This refers to some experiments he was allowed to conduct, with a very limited amount of ammunition, while on duty on board the Unalaska in Alaskan waters, with his telescope sights. None of the officers were at all interested in what he was doing, but when at the end of the fourth shot the target was a wreck he had the satisfaction of hearing the crew give three spontaneous cheers. He then pointed out how the "new gunnery" was further developed in the American Navy by the adoption of the electrical range indicator in 1896, and how "the first ship to use fire control from aloft in battle was the U.S.S. Petrel, at the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898." Admiral Fiske was the officer who devised that plan and had had a platform rigged up on the foremast of the Petrel, where he sat observing throughout the engagement.

Of his many cruises Admiral Fiske writes with his usual grace of style, sprinkling his "log" with a host of amusing stories. Nor has he the slightest hesitation of telling yarns in which he was the butt of jokes either carefully worked out or unpremeditated. One of the most delightful chapters in the volume is his account of

STANDS INSPECTION

For twenty-five years 3-in-One Oil has stood inspection by the strictest of all inspectors—the manufacturers of firearms.

For twenty-five years 3-in-One has helped Soldiers and Sailors to stand the strictest of all inspections, by keeping their guns free from rust and always working right.

3-in-One penetrates the microscopic pores of the metal and excludes all moisture. The more it's used the more impervious to moisture the metal becomes. Never gums or dries out. See Moss' Manuals.

For sale at Post Exchanges and Ship Stores. Prices east of Rocky Mountains, 15c, 25c and 60c in bottles. In Handy Oil Cans, 30c.

Free Generous Sample and Dictionary of Uses.

3-in-One Oil Co. 165ENN. Bdw., N.Y.

SERVES THE SERVICE BEST



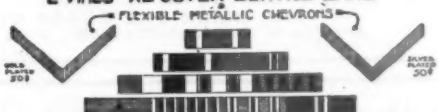
Three-in-One Oil Co.
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 18th inst. and pleased to note that you can send us 3-in-One Oil, as from our experience of the past years, we cannot see how we can get along without it. Some guns that have been assembled for over 4 years were recently examined and lock work found to be in a perfect condition, and no apparent gumming of the oil.

Yours truly,
BAKER GUN & FORGINGS CO.
D. W. Tomlinson, Pres.



LAVINE'S RE-COVER SERVICE BARS



ALL CAMPAIGN COMBINATIONS
SINGLE BAR 25¢ - DOUBLE 50¢ - TRIPLE 75¢ - QUADRUPLE \$1.00
Victory Medal Bar 25c. Stars attached 10c each
Petite Palma, 25 cents each
Write for wholesale prices

13 MAIN STREET

HEMPSTEAD, LI, N.Y.

THE NEW EBBITT

Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

G. F. SCHUTT,

Proprietor.

R. O. T. C. MILITARY STUDENTS TEXT BOOKS

are recommended for reference
and study by the

War Department

in

SPECIAL ORDER 44

The Military Students Text Book is published in four volumes and retails at \$1.50 per volume. Volumes I and II are now ready, and volumes III and IV will be ready in the near future.

Place your order now. Special
discount to R. O. T. C. institutions.

The Collegiate Press
George Banta Publishing Co.
Menasha, Wisconsin

October 18, 1919.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

October 18, 1919.

Serial Number 2930.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post-office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

his experiences in France and Italy when he was showing his range-finder to the navy officials of those countries. The incident of the naval aid showing him the typewriter as "a new American invention" and putting it through its mechanical paces is uncommonly funny, as is his first experience with absinthe. The most singular experience related in the book, apart from his frank confessions as to ignorance of mechanical affairs on his part and on the part of some of his brother officers, is that of picking up a man at sea who had been adrift for three days on a few planks. Years afterwards Admiral Fiske was asked to write a magazine article about that rescue by a brother officer for the reason that no one believed it to be true. Another grotesque episode, delightfully told, is the writing of a first chapter of an unfinished tale called "The Explosion of Mr. John Ashburton," which came about through watching the ship's surgeon operate on Admiral Fiske's toe-nails. He gives as a reason for never having finished the tale that possibly "I have not had any more toe-nails cut out."

From the time Admiral Fiske went to Washington, after hauling down his flag on the Florida, his life was a constant struggle to have the Navy prepared for war against official opposition. He realized, as he states all the "upper officers of the Navy" did, that while the Navy was in good condition for times of peace, it was not organized for war, being notably lacking in a reserve of men. It was also behind times in the matter of administration, the only improvement in that respect since the Civil War being "the four aids recently established" by Secretary of the Navy Meyer "to help him handle its vast and intricate mechanism." The German navy, more than any other, occupied the thoughts of our Navy officers at that time for they realized, or at least some of them did, as Admiral Fiske states, "that Germany would again precipitate a war as soon as she felt sure that she could win." Conditions were in this wise when Mr. Meyer left the Navy Department and Secretary Daniels took office twenty-two days after Admiral Fiske had been made aid for operations. Mr. Daniels made a most agreeable impression on the writer of this autobiography who says of him "my subsequent acquaintanceship with Mr. Daniels confirmed me in the estimate that I had made of him personally on the first day of our acquaintance, and which I have taken all proper occasions to express. In my diary I see frequent mentions of him as a man of refinement, sympathy, and good nature, whose serenity was rarely ruffled and whose politeness was unfailing."

But by the following August (1913) Admiral Fiske was made to realize "that the Secretary wanted to get rid of me." This was when, after Admiral Fiske had suggested that Admiral Knight be made president of the Naval War College, and had secured the General Board's approval of the plan including that of Admiral Dewey, Mr. Daniels "said he thought the man for the position was Admiral Fiske." Admiral Fiske tells in the preceding paragraph that he induced Mr. Daniels, in an effort to get the Secretary "to see the Navy as a whole," to go up to the War College, where Admiral Fiske acted as his guide and mentor. Admiral Fiske agreed to take the position of president, but Admiral Dewey "said it must not be" and then went to Mr. Daniels twice and finally prevailed on him to retain Admiral Fiske as aid for operations.

He tells of his successive efforts to induce the Secretary to support a Council of National Defense, to "give Captain Bristol sufficient authority to get a good start on aeronautics," his administrative plan by which the Navy Department could get the bureaus to take steps preparing for war, and his protest against the order stopping the wine mess. He then relates his plan of desiring to relieve Admiral Badger as commander-in-chief of the fleet for the reason that "he thought older officers should show the example to the younger officers of applying for sea duty, and that it was bad for the younger officers to get the idea that shore stations were more important than sea stations." But on May 1 he had a telegram from Rear Admiral Fletcher, the second in command, stating that "he would not like to become aid for operations as he wished to succeed the present C-in-C. in command of the fleet." A few days later he had a letter from Admiral Fletcher who said that he had learned the Secretary intended making Admiral Winslow commander-in-chief which was his "reason for answering the telegram as he did." Admiral Fiske then told Mr. Daniels the substance of Fletcher's letter. On June 15 Mr. Daniels informed Admiral Fiske that Fletcher was to be the commander-in-chief and that his (Fiske's) position "was much more important."

Admiral Fiske writes: "I think that the time between the first of September and the seventeenth of December, when I gave my testimony to Congress, was the unhappiest time of my life." He could make no impression on the Secretary with the idea that the Navy was unprepared for war and on Nov. 5 he submitted to the Secretary a paper on the Navy's unpreparedness and noted in his diary on that day, "He (Daniels) made almost no comment on my paper, though he read it carefully." This was the paper, "the most important one I have ever written," that was eventually filed in the department under date of Nov. 9, 1914, and which eventually led to the unfortunate and unhappy controversy between Admiral Fiske and Secretary Daniels over the fact as to whether Daniels had ever seen the paper or not, which was fully reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at that time. Admiral Fiske quotes one of this paper's editorials on the subject in this chapter. Before he resigned as aid of operations, however, on April 1, 1915, he had the satisfaction of seeing the beginnings of most of the plans he had suggested already under way in the department.

The final eight chapters of the book are devoted to his being reprimanded by the Secretary, Mr. Daniels's attack on him, and aeronautics in war including an account of the rejection by the Navy Department of his torpedoplane without a trial. Aside from its personal interest, and its great charm of narrative style, Admiral Fiske's story will be long treasured and will be of very great historical value owing to its story of the development of mechanical aids to naval warfare, to which he

Reliable under all Conditions

Unwatched, unseen, way down at the very bottom of the depths, is the guardian of your safety. If it should fail to hold, if it should break—what might be the consequences!

Dunn Stockless Anchors

are always faithful and reliable. They have been used for years by all classes of vessels ranging from the largest battle-ships to small fishing smack.

The opening in the crown directly below the shank is entirely free and unobstructed by any pin or casting. The relation of the parts once assembled is permanent. Nothing either in the anchor or from without can interfere with its mechanism.

Ask us to prove to you why they have an unfailing holding power; why they cannot foul; why they cannot break.

American Steel Foundries
CHICAGO NEW YORK

has contributed so much of the highest and most important technical value.

From "Midshipman to Rear Admiral: A Record of Forty-nine Years in the U.S. Navy." By Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. The Century Co., New York.

ARMY SUPPLY BASE AT BROOKLYN.

In the Army supply base at Brooklyn, New York city, the Government possesses the largest and most complete marine terminal in the world. As an example of what American ingenuity, experience and push can do in the direction of erecting buildings for emergency purposes it is perhaps unequalled. To meet the needs made necessary by the declaration of war against Germany, the Government erected great receiving and distributing buildings at such bases as Boston, Port Newark, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C., and Newport News, Chicago, St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio, Jefferson, Ind., Pittsburgh, New Cumberland, Pa., and Schenectady, N.Y., but none of them approaches in size and completeness the base at Brooklyn. It consists of about one hundred acres, has more than fifteen miles of railroad, which includes storage for 1,300 freight cars and has 6,000 feet of available stringpiece, intended for loading simultaneously twelve deep-draught ocean freight carriers. The group of buildings consist of two main warehouse buildings, 980 feet in length and 240 feet in depth; a four-story administration building, a mechanical and repair building and three pier sheds, each 1,350 feet long by 150 feet in depth. The warehouse floors contain more than 4,000,000 feet of floor space and the transfer sheds 1,250,000 feet more. Fifteen thousand carloads of freight can be handled on a thirty-six day turnover basis. In addition to the size of the plant there are several outstanding features of interest, which mark a great advance in merchandise and freight handling,

among them a trackless train, whereby trailers are moved horizontally by tractors throughout the plant; ninety operatorless elevators of 10,000 capacity each, which are arranged in groups and are controlled entirely by a central dispatcher who operates the machines by means of a device resembling a telephone switchboard, whereby he can immediately ascertain the location of any elevator and by pressing an electric button can start it from or stop it at any desired floor. The building was erected by order of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., when he was in charge of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Q.M. Corps. The building was designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert and the actual work of construction done by the Turner Construction Co., under the general supervision of Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A., the constructing quartermaster having been Lieut. Col. H. S. Crocker, U.S.A.

NO PRESS CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL WOOD.

That a military censorship over the news sent out by correspondents at Gary, Ind., had been established on Oct. 10 by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding officer of the Central Department and in charge of the military stationed in that city owing to labor troubles, was the statement made in the daily newspapers on the following day. In response to questions asked at the War Department as to this matter a telegram of inquiry was sent to General Wood from the Chief of Staff on Oct. 11 to which General Wood sent the following reply: "Relative your telegram Oct. 11, press censorship Gary, Ind. No press censorship has been established at Gary. Your advice probably due to misunderstanding of a request made to representation of the press not to publish certain information which would tend to complicate the military situation at Gary, Ind."

STETSON'S Officer's Dress Boot



Style 101

Price
Reduced

Laced instep and Laced side at top. Built of Dark Tan Boarded veal, with heavy sole; fibre sheeting between welt and sole, making a semi-waterproof boot.

Special price **\$21.85**SOLD ONLY AT OUR
NEW YORK SHOP.**STETSON SHOPS, Inc.**

Distributors of the Stetson Shoe Co.'s Products

5 East 42d Street New York City

Mail orders carefully filled. Free delivery U.S.A.

Used by the Soldiers of Uncle Sam



HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9

(Trade Mark Registered)

For Cleaning High Power (Springfield)
Rifles, Revolvers and Machine Guns.Sold by Hardware Dealers
and at Post Exchanges**FRANK A. HOPPE**

2314 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIVERSIDE MILITARY ACADEMY GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

A junior unit of the R. O. T. C. West Point and Annapolis Preparatory Department is directed personally by Major Truman D. Thorpe, a graduate of West Point, who recently completed two years detail there. Catalog.

55th YEAR

LILLEY Equipments and Tailored Uniforms

For Officers of
the ArmyCATALOG AND CLOTH
SAMPLES ON REQUESTSilk and Bunting Flags
Presentation Sabres**THE M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio**
MILITARY OUTFITTERS

ADMIRAL FISKE'S LIFE STORY.

The long, varied and intensely interesting story Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., tells of his experiences in the Navy in his volume entitled "From Midshipman to Rear Admiral" (published by The Century Co., New York) naturally falls into two parts, the first being contained in Chapters I. to XXXIII. inclusive, the second beginning at the time of his assuming the duties of aid for inspections at the Navy Department on Jan. 6, 1913, under Secretary of the Navy Meyer. From that date until June 13, 1916, when he retired under the age limit, Admiral Fiske probably passed through the unhappiest years of his professional life owing to his now-familiar controversy with Secretary of the Navy Daniels over the need of preparedness in the Navy in view of war conditions in Europe. That Admiral Fiske holds the final twelve chapters, devoted to this controversy and to the rejection of his torpedoplane by the Navy, as of great importance is shown by this statement which he makes in his brief preface to his autobiography: "I realize that I am exposing myself to the charge of insubordination by relating certain incidents that occurred while I was aid for operations and afterwards. But the Secretary's official statements about me before the House Naval Committee on April 3, 1916, and especially his statement, 'If the law had not . . . provided a chief of operations instead of an aid for operations, I should have asked him (me) to retire (as aid for operations) because he (I) was not in harmony with the department,' added to the fact that after I had so retired and throughout the war, the handling of the Navy was satisfactory to the country, have caused an impression more or less widespread that I have been an obstruction to progress. Navy officers know that this is the exact reverse of the truth, and that I was 'not in harmony with the department,' because I continually urged certain measures of preparedness. They also know that these measures were afterwards adopted, and that it was because they were adopted that the Navy was well prepared for the war and well handled during the war. I owe it to myself, to my family, and to the Navy to state the exact facts of the case, and with such fullness as the small limits of a book permit. This I do."

Between the time Admiral Fiske entered Annapolis in 1870 and the date of his retirement the navies of the world made greater progress in power, chiefly through mechanical aids, than in all the previous history of that service. Through his many inventions, and particularly through his range-finder which marked an enormous advance in the art of gunnery, Admiral Fiske has been credited with having done more "to increase the power of navies than any other man." And although the range of his inventive ability has included civilian as well as the purely military and naval fields, Admiral Fiske's greatest invention was the range-finder which changed gunnery "from an art to a science" and was chiefly the result of his passionate, though often misunderstood, interest in his profession as a naval officer. On reading his book one gathers the impression that Admiral Fiske is of the opinion that his torpedoplane is of still greater importance as a military weapon. He says of it: "It may be found that the invention of the torpedoplane was the longest single step made in warfare since the invention of the gun. The combination of the most powerful weapon with the speediest means of transportation is an agency of war whose importance a prophet is not needed to discern."

It is doubtful if any but Admiral Fiske's most intimate professional associates realize how many inventions he has to his credit, since that day in his young boyhood in Cincinnati when he asked his father what an inventor was. Since that day he has invented a sleeve-button, a typewriter "which did not work very well," a mechanical pencil (from which he received a royalty of \$1,000 that emboldened him to marry), an electric log, a magazine rifle, a range-finder, an improved stock ticker, a further development of his range-finder, an automatic machine gun (the patent of which he allowed to lapse and the principle of which it is stated is now the basis of the Browning gun), a stadimeter, an electric motor that was developed into the electric ammunition-hoist, a method of pointing a gun at sea, a telescopic sight for a ship's guns, a practical application of electricity to moving turret, a helm-indicator, steering telegraph, engine telegraph, speed and direction indicator, position-finder, signaling apparatus, sounding machine, an electric wireless scheme, a turbine driven torpedo, naval telescope and mount, combined range-finder and turret and a horisometer.

With the high good humor in which he discusses most of these children of his brain, Admiral Fiske tells that when he took his first improvement to stock-tickers to Thomas C. Eckert, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that official offered him \$700 for the patent (which the company did not want used) when the patent was issued. Admiral Fiske accepted the offer, but a week later he thought of an improved idea and went back to Eckert with it. That official said: "Are you going to come over here once a week to get \$700?" The Navy officer eventually took \$100 but afterwards he received three successive fees of \$200 each for making legal statements about his connection with the patent. The only time he ever disputed the claim of any other Navy officer to professional initiative was in 1909 when he wrote an article for the Naval Institute on "The Invention and Development of the Naval Telescope Sight" by way of answer to the claims of the British navy that Sir Percy Scott was chiefly responsible for gunnery improvement at that time, Admiral Fiske pointing out that "naval gunnery of today did not have its birth on board the H.M.S. Seylla, on the Mediterranean station, at some time after 1898, but on board the U.S.S. Yorktown, at Unalaska, on Sept. 22, 1892." This refers to some experiments he was allowed to conduct, with a very limited amount of ammunition, while on duty on board the Unalaska in Alaskan waters, with his telescope sights. None of the officers were at all interested in what he was doing, but when at the end of the fourth shot the target was a wreck he had the satisfaction of hearing the crew give three spontaneous cheers. He then pointed out how the "new gunnery" was further developed in the American Navy by the adoption of the electrical range indicator in 1896, and how "the first ship to use fire control from aloft in battle was the U.S.S. Petrel, at the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898." Admiral Fiske was the officer who devised that plan and had had a platform rigged up on the foremast of the Petrel, where he sat observing throughout the engagement.

Of his many cruises Admiral Fiske writes with his usual grace of style, sprinkling his "log" with a host of amusing stories. Nor has he the slightest hesitation of telling yarns in which he was the butt of jokes either carefully worked out or unpremeditated. One of the most delightful chapters in the volume is his account of

STANDS INSPECTION

For twenty-five years 3-in-One Oil has stood inspection by the strictest of all inspectors—the manufacturers of firearms.

For twenty-five years 3-in-One has helped Soldiers and Sailors to stand the strictest of all inspections, by keeping their guns free from rust and always working right.

3-in-One penetrates the microscopic pores of the metal and excludes all moisture. The more it's used the more impervious to moisture the metal becomes. Never gums or dries out. See Moss' Manuals.

For sale at Post Exchanges and Ship Stores. Prices east of Rocky Mountains, 15c, 25c and 50c in bottles. In Handy Oil Cans, 30c.

Free Generous Sample and Dictionary of Use.
3-in-One Oil Co. 165ENN. Bldg., N.Y.

SERVES THE SERVICE BEST



Three-in-One Oil Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 18th inst. and pleased to note that you can send us 3-in-One Oil, as from our experience of the past years, we cannot see how we can get along without it. Some guns that have been assembled for over 4 years were recently examined and lock work found to be in a perfect condition, and no apparent gumming of the oil.

Yours truly,
BAKER GUN & FORGINGS CO.
D. W. Tomlinson, Pres.

LAVINE'S RE-COVER SERVICE BARS

FLEXIBLE METALLIC CHEVRONS

ALL CAMPAIGN COMBINATIONS

SINGLE BAR 25¢-DOUBLE 50¢-TRIPLE 75¢-QUADRUPLE \$1.00

Victory Medal Bar 25c. Stars attached 10c each

Petite Palms, 25 cents each

Write for wholesale prices

EDWARD LAVINE

6 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, LI, N.Y.

THE NEW EBBITT

Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

G. F. SCHUTT,

Proprietor.

R. O. T. C. MILITARY STUDENTS TEXT BOOKS

are recommended for reference
and study by the

War Department

in

SPECIAL ORDER 44

The Military Students Text Book is published in four volumes and retails at \$1.50 per volume. Volumes I and II are now ready, and volumes III and IV will be ready in the near future.

Place your order now. Special
discount to R. O. T. C. institutions.

The Collegiate Press
George Banta Publishing Co.
Menasha, Wisconsin

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

October 18, 1919.

Serial Number 2930.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post-office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

his experiences in France and Italy when he was showing his range-finder to the navy officials of those countries. The incident of the naval aid showing him the typewriter as "a new American invention" and putting it through its mechanical paces is uncommonly funny, as is his first experience with absinthe. The most singular experience related in the book, apart from his frank confessions as to ignorance of mechanical affairs on his part and on the part of some of his brother officers, is that of picking up a man at sea who had been adrift for three days on a few planks. Years afterwards Admiral Fiske was asked to write a magazine article about that rescue by a brother officer for the reason that no one believed it to be true. Another grotesque episode, delightfully told, is the writing of a first chapter of an unfinished tale called "The Explosion of Mr. John Ashburton," which came about through watching the ship's surgeon operate on Admiral Fiske's toe-nails. He gives as a reason for never having finished the tale that possibly "I have not had any more toe-nails cut out."

From the time Admiral Fiske went to Washington, after hauling down his flag on the Florida, his life was a constant struggle to have the Navy prepared for war against official opposition. He realized, as he states all the "upper officers of the Navy" did, that while the Navy was in good condition for times of peace, it was not organized for war, being notably lacking in a reserve of men. It was also behind times in the matter of administration, the only improvement in that respect since the Civil War being "the four aids recently established" by Secretary of the Navy Meyer "to help him handle its vast and intricate mechanism." The German navy, more than any other, occupied the thoughts of our Navy officers at that time for they realized, or at least some of them did, as Admiral Fiske states, "that Germany would again precipitate a war as soon as she felt sure that she could win." Conditions were in this wise when Mr. Meyer left the Navy Department and Secretary Daniels took office twenty-two days after Admiral Fiske had been made aid for operations. Mr. Daniels made a most agreeable impression on the writer of this autobiography who says of him "my subsequent acquaintanceship with Mr. Daniels confirmed me in the estimate that I had made of him personally on the first day of our acquaintance, and which I have taken all proper occasions to express. In my diary I see frequent mentions of him as a man of refinement, sympathy, and good nature, whose serenity was rarely ruffled and whose politeness was unflinching."

But by the following August (1913) Admiral Fiske was made to realize "that the Secretary wanted to get rid of me." This was when, after Admiral Fiske had suggested that Admiral Knight be made president of the Naval War College, and had secured the General Board's approval of the plan including that of Admiral Dewey, Mr. Daniels "said he thought the man for the position was Admiral Fiske." Admiral Fiske tells in the preceding paragraph that he induced Mr. Daniels, in an effort to get the Secretary "to see the Navy as a whole," to go up to the War College, where Admiral Fiske acted as his guide and mentor. Admiral Fiske agreed to take the position of president, but Admiral Dewey "said it must not be" and then went to Mr. Daniels twice and finally prevailed on him to retain Admiral Fiske as aid for operations.

He tells of his successive efforts to induce the Secretary to support a Council of National Defense, to "give Captain Bristol sufficient authority to get a good start on aeronautics," his administrative plan by which the Navy Department could get the bureaus to take steps preparing for war, and his protest against the order stopping the wine mess. He then relates his plan of desiring to relieve Admiral Badger as commander-in-chief of the fleet for the reason that "he thought older officers should show the example to the younger officers of applying for sea duty, and that it was bad for the younger officers to get the idea that shore stations were more important than sea stations." But on May 1 he had a telegram from Rear Admiral Fletcher, the second in command, stating that "he would not like to become aid for operations as he wished to succeed the present C.-in-C. in command of the fleet." A few days later he had a letter from Admiral Fletcher who said that he had learned the Secretary intended making Admiral Winslow commander-in-chief which was his "reason for answering the telegram as he did." Admiral Fiske then told Mr. Daniels the substance of Fletcher's letter. On June 15 Mr. Daniels informed Admiral Fiske that Fletcher was to be the commander-in-chief and that his (Fiske's) position "was much more important."

Admiral Fiske writes: "I think that the time between the first of September and the seventeenth of December, when I gave my testimony to Congress, was the unhappiest time of my life." He could make no impression on the Secretary with the idea that the Navy was unprepared for war and on Nov. 5 he submitted to the Secretary a paper on the Navy's unpreparedness and noted in his diary on that day, "He (Daniels) made almost no comment on my paper, though he read it carefully." This was the paper, "the most important one I have ever written," that was eventually filed in the department under date of Nov. 9, 1914, and which eventually led to the unfortunate and unhappy controversy between Admiral Fiske and Secretary Daniels over the fact as to whether Daniels had ever seen the paper or not, which was fully reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at that time. Admiral Fiske quotes one of this paper's editorials on the subject in this chapter. Before he resigned as aid of operations, however, on April 1, 1915, he had the satisfaction of seeing the beginnings of most of the plans he had suggested already under way in the department.

The final eight chapters of the book are devoted to his being reprimanded by the Secretary, Mr. Daniels's attack on him, and aeronautics in war including an account of the rejection by the Navy Department of his torpedoplane without a trial. Aside from its personal interest, and its great charm of narrative style, Admiral Fiske's story will be long treasured and will be of very great historical value owing to its story of the development of mechanical aids to naval warfare, to which he

Reliable under all Conditions

Unwatched, unseen, way down at the very bottom of the depths, is the guardian of your safety. If it should fail to hold, if it should break—what might be the consequences!

Dunn Stockless Anchors

are always faithful and reliable. They have been used for years by all classes of vessels ranging from the largest battle-ships to small fishing smack.

The opening in the crown directly below the shank is entirely free and unobstructed by any pin or casting. The relation of the parts once assembled is permanent. Nothing either in the anchor or from without can interfere with its mechanism.

Ask us to prove to you why they have an unfailing holding power; why they cannot foul; why they cannot break.

American Steel Foundries
CHICAGO NEW YORK



has contributed so much of the highest and most important technical value.

From "Midshipman to Rear Admiral: A Record of Forty-nine Years in the U.S. Navy." By Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. The Century Co., New York.

ARMY SUPPLY BASE AT BROOKLYN.

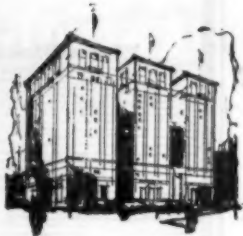
In the Army supply base at Brooklyn, New York city, the Government possesses the largest and most complete marine terminal in the world. As an example of what American ingenuity, experience and push can do in the direction of erecting buildings for emergency purposes it is perhaps unequalled. To meet the needs made necessary by the declaration of war against Germany, the Government erected great receiving and distributing buildings at such bases as Boston, Port Newark, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C., and Newport News, Chicago, St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio, Jefferson, Ind., Pittsburgh, New Cumberland, Pa., and Schenectady, N.Y., but none of them approaches in size and completeness the base at Brooklyn. It consists of about one hundred acres, has more than fifteen miles of railroad, which includes storage for 1,300 freight cars and has 6,000 feet of available stringpiece, intended for loading simultaneously twelve deep-draught ocean freight carriers. The group of buildings consist of two main warehouse buildings, 980 feet in length and 240 feet in depth; a four-story administration building, a mechanical and repair building and three pier sheds, each 1,350 feet long by 150 feet in depth. The warehouse floors contain more than 4,000,000 feet of floor space and the transfer sheds 1,250,000 feet more. Fifteen thousand carloads of freight can be handled on a thirty-six day turnover basis. In addition to the size of the plant there are several outstanding features of interest, which mark a great advance in merchandise and freight handling, among them a trackless train, whereby trailers are moved horizontally by tractors throughout the plant; ninety operatorless elevators of 10,000 capacity each, which are arranged in groups and are controlled entirely by a central dispatcher who operates the machines by means of a device resembling a telephone switchboard, whereby he can immediately ascertain the location of any elevator and by pressing an electric button can start it from or stop it at any desired floor. The building was erected by order of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., when he was in charge of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Q.M. Corps. The building was designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert and the actual work of construction done by the Turner Construction Co., under the general supervision of Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., U.S.A., the constructing quartermaster having been Lieut. Col. H. S. Crocker, U.S.A.

ling, among them a trackless train, whereby trailers are moved horizontally by tractors throughout the plant; ninety operatorless elevators of 10,000 capacity each, which are arranged in groups and are controlled entirely by a central dispatcher who operates the machines by means of a device resembling a telephone switchboard, whereby he can immediately ascertain the location of any elevator and by pressing an electric button can start it from or stop it at any desired floor. The building was erected by order of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., when he was in charge of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Q.M. Corps. The building was designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert and the actual work of construction done by the Turner Construction Co., under the general supervision of Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., U.S.A., the constructing quartermaster having been Lieut. Col. H. S. Crocker, U.S.A.

NO PRESS CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL WOOD.

That a military censorship over the news sent out by correspondents at Gary, Ind., had been established on Oct. 10 by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding officer of the Central Department and in charge of the military stationed in that city owing to labor troubles, was the statement made in the daily newspapers on the following day. In response to questions asked at the War Department as to this matter a telegram of inquiry was sent to General Wood from the Chief of Staff on Oct. 11 to which General Wood sent the following reply: "Relative your telegram Oct. 11, press censorship Gary, Ind. No press censorship has been established at Gary. Your advice probably due to misunderstanding of a request made to representation of the press not to publish certain information which would tend to complicate the military situation at Gary, Ind."

... and at the William Penn Pittsburg



A fact:

At the William Penn, one of Pittsburgh's finest hotels, Fatima's sales are greater than those of any other cigarette. Another evidence that everywhere men are switching from expensive, over-rich, straight Turkish cigarettes to this moderate-priced "just enough Turkish" blend that takes no account of how many you smoke.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Fatima contains more Turkish than any other Turkish blend cigarette

A BRITISH VIEW OF FUTURE NAVIES.

Lord Fisher, one of the foremost naval authorities of Great Britain and late First Lord of the Admiralty, under whose administration the finest ships in the British navy at the outbreak of the World War had their origin, now declares that the present-day navy is rapidly sinking into obsolescence and must be reconstructed on the most advanced principles. He believes in the construction of monster battleships of 50,000 tons if necessary to carry 20-inch guns. In discussing the views of Lord Fisher the Engineer of London expresses the belief that nothing will be lost if Great Britain rests on her oars for a few years, or at least until such time as progress in the adaptation of oil as a prime mover for ships of great size and high speed justifies the building of an experimental incomparable.

"A rapid survey of contemporary naval programs abroad," says the Engineer, "reveals no innovation in respect of engineering or ordnance that threatens to make our existing fleet a back number. The Americans, it is true, have taken up the system of electrical transmission in their latest capital ships, but their aim is economy in space, ease of maneuvering and flexibility of installation, rather than high speed, to which, apparently, the method does not lend itself, or not more so than the geared turbine. Taking the battle cruiser Hood as Britain's last word in warship construction, it will be found that this vessel is equal, if not superior, in speed and armament to anything which the United States or Japan have either laid down or publicly projected. We mention these countries because they happen to be the only two in which heavy naval construction is still in progress.

"Both Britain and Germany have built vessels of large displacement which are able to dive below the surface, but it has yet to be proved that capital ships of this nature will be essential to a navy that aspires to command the sea. Lord Fisher's allusions to the monster gun—for which he has always had a penchant—open up a wide field for discussion; but here again we are inclined to advocate a conservative policy. Then, again, the relative value of medium and monster guns is still unsettled."

In its discussion of Lord Fisher's remarks on the British fleet, the Engineer says: "We should feel more enthusiastic about the Incomparable, with her 20-inch guns, if we were sure that weight of fire is more decisive than volume. That point cannot be decided until all the data provided by the war has been collated and analyzed. Given equal accuracy of aim, the heavier projectile is bound to do the most damage, but, in spite of great improvements in sighting and fire control, perfect accuracy cannot be guaranteed at long range, and

there is a shrewd suspicion that the ship with the most guns will generally score the most hits.

"In our opinion the immediate deletion from the navy of ships built in the dreadnought era would be a wasteful and needless measure, always provided that their upkeep in fighting trim does not involve too great an expense. The older ships of this type will form a valuable reserve as long as their foreign contemporaries remain on the active list. It might, as we have previously suggested, be worth while to spend a moderate sum in bringing their armament up to date by increasing the elevation of the barbettes guns. This course was followed in the case of the old 12-inch 35-caliber model transferred from the Majestics to the monitors, with the result that its range was increased to 21,000 yards. At the same time the Admiralty should strive to elucidate problems suggested by war experience in regard to the perfection of ordnance, projectiles and fire control; protection from gun-fire and submarine attack, and marine engineering. Practical research in any one of these directions will be an expensive matter, but until each problem has been thoroughly explored it would be a mistake to resume the building of capital ships. Our only fear is lest the intervention of Lord Fisher should defeat its object by encouraging over-zealous economists to 'scrap' the navy of to-day before provision has been made for the navy of to-morrow."

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Navy Commutation of Quarters.

Based on a claim of a lieutenant in the U.S.N.R.F. for commutation of quarters, heat and light for his wife and three children while he was attached to and on duty on board a United States troop transport for the period from April 16 to June 30, the Auditor for the Navy Department reported a decision for the Comptroller's approval, disapproval or modification. Since "there is no appropriation for payment of commutation of quarters to officers of the Navy exclusively on duty on vessels in the Navy, and therefore none with which to liquidate any claims of such officers for commutation of quarters under the Act of April 16, 1918 'as officers on duty in the field'" this question is presented. "Whether the Auditor is authorized to allow the above claims and to certify the amount found due claimant to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be reported to Congress for an appropriation." Finding the instant case "to be on all fours" with a previous decision of the Comptroller regarding commutation of quarters for a paymaster's clerk the Auditor gives it as his opinion that as the above mentioned claim "is a legal one I am authorized to allow same and certify the amount found due claimant to the

Secretary of the Treasury to be reported to Congress for an appropriation." The Comptroller approves of this decision.

Retired Enlisted Men as Canal Employees.

In response to a request for a decision from the Governor of the Panama Canal as to "whether retired enlisted men of the Army and Navy may be employed by the Panama Canal on the Isthmus without deducting from the salary fixed for the positions they may occupy under the Panama Canal the pay received by such retired enlisted men from the Army and Navy" the Comptroller states that such men may be employed by the Panama Canal "without deducting from their compensation as such employees the pay received by them on the retired list of the Army or Navy."

Texas City Hurricane Loss Allowed.

The application of Col. Leroy P. Collins, Field Art., U.S.A., for revision of the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing his claim for private property lost or destroyed in the Texas City hurricane of Aug. 15-17, 1915, has been reviewed by the Comptroller who allows Colonel Collins \$254.60 out of that officer's submitted claim of loss of \$297.64.

Persons Not Entitled to War Bonus.

The Secretary of War submitted to the Comptroller for decision "five questions as to the rights of the persons therein described to receive the war-service payment of \$60 authorized by the Act of Feb. 24, 1919." The questions in their order include: "(1) Are cadets of the U.S. Military Academy who have been honorably discharged since April 6, 1917, on account of deficiencies in studies or physical disability, entitled to the payment of said bonus?" Since "a cadet of the U.S. Military Academy, while in military training there as a student, is not a person 'serving in the military or naval forces of the United States' within the meaning of the statute under consideration" the question is answered in the negative. (2) Civilians who attended the 1st Officers' Training Camps of Instruction, May 15 to Aug. 11, 1917, and who prior to the completion of the course prescribed were honorably discharged on account of physical disability or inaptitude for the Service "were not in any sense persons in the military service of the United States" and therefore are not entitled to the bonus. (3) An enlisted man who was honorably discharged subsequent to April 6, 1917, on account of alienage, never having made any declaration as to citizenship, "the action toward discharge having been initiated by the soldier," is not entitled to the bonus since he "was not discharged under honorable conditions, within the meaning of the statute here involved." (4) Army field clerks, "if they were in active service in the military forces of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and are discharged under honorable conditions" are clearly entitled upon such separation from the Service to the war bonus. (5) Telephone operators (female) being "civilian employees under contract" are not entitled to the bonus, this principle having been established by the decision of the Comptroller regarding contract surgeons.

Naval Attaché Allowances.

In response to a question asked by the Secretary of the Navy as to whether the allowance for maintenance permitted to naval attachés should be "regarded as a gratuity or must it be accounted for?" the Comptroller states: "Attachés should be required to submit itemized statements of expenditures on account of 'cost of maintenance' and that wherever possible the items should be supported by sub-vouchers."

Fort Morgan Hurricane Claim Allowed.

Major Joseph R. Cygon's appeal for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing his claim for \$228 for the value of his personal property lost in the hurricane at Fort Morgan, Ala., Sept. 27-29, 1917, has been granted by the Comptroller. At the time of the hurricane Major Cygon was on duty at Fort Morgan as a captain in the Coast Artillery.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR FORCES TO NAVY.

Admiral Fullam on Sea Power and Air Power.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., who is now at Rochester, N.Y., writing of the Navy and importance of air forces in the future defense of our country, says:

"I am willing to risk my reputation upon the following; you are free to say that I emphasize these four points:

"1. The United States cannot be invaded from overseas by any nation or combination of nations if we have a properly organized air force.

"2. Large armies cannot be transported overseas against a power that possesses an efficient air force.

"3. Present types of large ships, with unprotected and unarmored decks, cannot long exist unless they control the air above; they are also helpless against plunging or long range fire.

"4. The principle may now be stated that 'sea power' will soon be dependent upon air power."

NEW METHOD OF DEMOBILIZATION, U.S.N.

The present demobilization plan of the U.S. Navy will be discontinued on Nov. 1, 1919, and the Navy Department on Oct. 6 announced the following new method:

"After Nov. 1 all releases on ships and stations in the United States will be effected on board such ships and stations, and the men concerned paid the transportation allowance of five cents per mile to their homes, or places of enlistment at their option.

"Ships and stations outside the continental limits of the United States will transfer men who are to be released to the nearest receiving ship in the United States where they will be released in accordance with paragraph two, above.

"It is the intent of these instructions that all work connected with the release of men will be completed on board the ship or at the station where they are serving. To this end, it is directed that no ship or station, within the continental limits of the United States, to which a supply officer is attached will transfer any man to any other station to complete his release."

MACHINE GUNS DECLARED OBSOLETE.

Instructions were issued by the War Department on Oct. 10 authorizing the Chief of Ordnance to declare obsolete the Lewis machine gun, Model 1917, ground type, and the Chauchat machine rifle, Model 1915, caliber 8-mm. The guns will be disposed of as authorized by law.

Issued October 4th, 1919

Latest Work on the Subject

FARROW'S MANUAL of MILITARY TRAINING

By EDWARD S. FARROW

LATE ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK
Author of Farrow's Military Encyclopedia, American Small Arms,
Farrow's Dictionary of Military Terms, Riots and Riot Duty, etc.



A NEW book, covering the entire Art and Science of War, which is keyed closely to the spirit and need of the times. As shown in the following detailed Contents of Chapters, it is quite as useful for the Commanding General as for the ambitious private or non-commissioned officer, as it embraces all the War Department Manuals, Bulletins and Publications of the General Staff. The work is the ripe product of extensive specialization, finding its culmination in a survey of the great European War. It should have a strong appeal to the Military Service, Military Schools, Military Writers, Students, Editors, Librarians and careful readers. It occupies a large and important field distinctively its own.

PASSED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AUTHORITIES

1034 pages, illustrated, printed on Bible paper and bound in full flexible fabrioid, gilt edges, round corners, pocket book style. Measurement 4 1/4 x 7 inches. Price \$4.00, by mail \$4.10

SHOULD BE IN EVERY LIBRARY

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

235 Broadway

-:-

New York City

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connections. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rates are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid; this includes the American Expeditionary Forces. Foreign postage \$1.50, Canada \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash if sent by registered mail. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York; Willard Church, president and treasurer; A. M. Church, secretary. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PUBLICATIONS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

SERVICE PAY IN THE HEARINGS.

The hearings on the Army reorganization bills now before Congress began on Aug. 4 and although Secretary of War Baker has been before the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs three times he has made no statement regarding a possible increase in the pay of Army officers, nor have any of the officers who have appeared before the committees made any reference to this vitally important subject. In fact, the only time any reference has been made to Army pay throughout the whole course of the hearings was in a statement by General Black to the effect that if the pay of the enlisted men was not increased it would be a difficult matter for the Army to obtain the proper number and quality of recruits. After the Stinson bill was introduced in the House, copies of it were sent to the heads of the various departments likely to be affected by its provisions for a report on the measure, but up to the time of writing only General March has made any comment on the bill, although it would seem to be a subject that would call for immediate consideration if progress is to be made in this pressing matter of the increase of pay for the commissioned personnel of the Army.

Congressman Butler, chairman of the House Naval Committee, has said that the committee "were practically united in the belief that some readjustment of naval pay should be made because of the increased cost of living." To make an evenly balanced readjustment, Mr. Butler requested the Navy Department to send before the committee not only high ranking officers on duty in Washington, but also officers and men from all branches of the Service. It is reported that the sentiment of the committee is not in favor of a flat percentage increase for all the commissioned personnel, but regards a readjustment that would increase the pay of officers in the lower grades to a greater degree as more equitable. Mr. Butler is quoted as favoring an increase of pay for petty officers. The temper of the House toward the question of Navy pay may be sensed through the action taken by that body on Oct. 6, when it passed unanimously the bill restoring to Navy officers on sea duty the right to commutation of quarters for dependents, the language of the measure making this action retroactive to Oct. 1.

This kindly feeling toward the Navy does not seem to exist in Congress toward the Army, although demotion in that Service is going forward to a marked degree this month and bringing with it a decrease in pay. Moreover the pressure of economic conditions has caused 500 Regular Army officers alone to resign in two months. "Uncle Sam is not what might be called a generous and liberal employer," remarks the Philadelphia Public Ledger in a recent editorial on "Fair Play for the Army and the Navy." And it continues: "The pay scale of the men in the military and naval establishments is a case in point. Patriotism, security of tenure and the certainty of even the meager retirement allowance attaching to the commissioned rank are the influences which make the life of an officer of the Army and Navy at all tolerable, at least to those in the lower grades, where the mess, uniform and other expenses leave a mighty small margin on which to support a wife and family. A bill is pending in Congress to rectify these conditions; and as it has the warm indorsement of the War and Navy Departments, it ought to receive affirmative action as a simple act of justice as well as a recognition of the heroic devotion displayed by the nation's

defenders during the tragic period through which we have just passed."

To what an extent the commercial world has appreciated the absolute necessity of increasing the pay of employees has never been better illustrated than in the testimony given by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education on Oct. 1, in connection with the investigation of the steel strike. Mr. Gary stated that in manufacturing the increase in the wage scale had been 114 per cent. between 1914 and July, 1919. In the iron ore plants the increase for the same period had been 107.3 per cent.; for unskilled labor the increase had been 131 per cent. for a ten-hour day and 145 per cent. increase for a twelve-hour day. Army and Navy officers look with justifiably envious eyes at such wage increases as these. For the one increase they have had since 1908, commutation of quarters for dependents while on duty in the field, would seem like a sorry joke to one of the "skilled employees" of the steel industry who are paid from \$11.92 to \$28.16 for every eight-hour day they work. On a 300-day basis for the working year one of the highest paid of these steel company employees would make \$8,448. An Army officer would have to be a colonel and a Navy officer a rear admiral, with many years of service and study behind him, before he would receive pay and allowance equal to that annual wage.

PAY IN THE SERVICES THE NATION'S CONCERN.

Listening to the statements made by Navy officers to the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs is not a cheering occupation. One cannot escape being depressed by these details of present hardships that bespeak hopelessness, and the conditions unfolded could be effectively described only by a Dickens who, in his story, "Hard Times," so accurately gauged the measure of like conditions. There is abundant material here for "big news spreads," yet, singularly enough, the news gathering associations have made little note of it and have failed to give the people through the press an idea of what is happening in a national establishment in which billions of dollars have been invested. For, after all, the conditions that obtain in the Navy because it has been caught in the pincers of an almost impossible economic upheaval—conditions which are practically the same in the Army—can have no other effect, unless quickly remedied, than to lead to a rapid and wholesale disintegration. The nation's "first line of defense" is seriously handicapped by present conditions.

True, the Pacific Fleet is maneuvering with undermanned ships; but the Atlantic Fleet is speedily approaching a state where all its ships will have been placed in ordinary because men cannot be had to serve on them when the inducements, compared with returns for similar duties in the merchant marine and ashore, are two and one-half times below prevalent rates of pay. And the loyal men who do stick, or whose contracts compel them to stick, are fighting a battle to keep the ships in condition and to move them that is quite as heroic as anything done in actual battle in the World War. Enginemen working in four-hour shifts standing by to exhaustion until the commander of the ship is forced to make port in order to give them rest is a daily incident. Ships so shorn of complements that only a system of collecting a man here and there from other Navy craft in order to carry out the department's sailing orders, is merely one bit of trouble in the load of difficulties shouldered every day by the members of the fleet's staff. Ships sent to sea with crews largely composed of immature boys, lads who have only a smattering of the required duties gained in the training stations, have become the rule rather than the exception, according to facts related before the Naval Affairs Committee. Hard, constant, aggressive fighting to win recruits the country over show the discouraging result that the entire field winnows less than 2,000 a week, and these mostly boys of a grade that shows the least promise of any that has entered the Navy in the long years of experience of officers of high rank.

And the officers? Admiral Wilson, Admiral Sims, Capt. George H. Rock, Capt. E. C. Kalbfus, Comdr. G. J. Rowcliff and Chief Yeoman R. W. White—among those first to appear at the hearings last week—all tell the same story with only minor variations, the story of hopeless embarrassment in the face of income from pay cut to one-half its buying power in this era of inflated prices. The story stresses such personal and important incidents in the lives of the nation's defenders as figuring the investment of years in life insurance as an expense and dropping the payment of premiums; borrowing money without the possibility of giving collateral at the ruinous rates of interest that operation entails; living in quarters that show a long descent from the Navy's standard; avoiding recreation, amusements, courtesy engagements, because of the impossibility of meeting the obligations of such social activities without running still deeper in debt; doing the work about the house to save the dollars demanded by the furnace-man; wives of officers forced to do all housework and bravely doing their part to make ends meet; daughters teaching school at starvation wages; sons and daughters denied schooling in the higher grades of instruction because the cost is prohibitive. These are actualities. These are the facts of "hard times."

But these distressing facts are more than a personal concern—they are a governmental responsibility which must be met in a large and adequate manner. For if the officers of the Navy and of the Army are to be kept

in such straits indefinitely nothing can prevent the waning of morale, the loss of efficiency due to worry over present conditions. And that means a rapid lowering of standards. It is a most serious and alarming situation when, as one Navy officer aptly illustrated it, there are only two kinds of men who can afford to enroll in the Navy: for officer material, men with independent incomes; for the enlisted personnel, boys whose economic standing is so low there is nowhere else for them to go. To fill the Navy with these only would mean no Navy at all so far as the defense of the nation is concerned. Even to leaven the whole with men and boys of these types would be distinctly bad.

So we are forced to the reality that, within a twelve-month after the Army and Navy had beaten down an enemy who threatened to enslave mankind, we find both Services enslaved in the after-war hurly-burly. Officers and men in the Services have, in a short year, been compelled to face that discouraging, embittering experience of falling from the heights of popular acclaim and landing in the depths of despond. Is the picture overdrawn? No; for the facts are living ones and, embarrassing as it is to expose the intimate details of their lives before a Congressional committee, many officers have seen no other way to bring present conditions to understanding by the representatives of the people. They have taken the plunge in desperation—there was nothing else to do. It is not a question of calling upon the United States Treasury for unnecessary expenditures. It is a question of maintaining the defensive strength of the United States at a consistent height at a time when a world disturbance such as has never been experienced since the beginning of history is warping the earth. Whatever that maintenance entails in treasure, the United States cannot escape paying it. The obligation must be met of our proud boast that we have come out of the World War the richest and most powerful nation on the face of the earth is a vain boast indeed. It must be met or power will be dissipated and our helplessness as a nation will become an invitation to attack. Congressional committees must make inquiry, to be sure; but repetition of the fact that a fifty-cent dollar does not buy one hundred cents' worth of the necessities of life is as simple as that two and two make four. Were all the officers of the Navy and Army to be heard the fact could not be made more impressive than it has already been made in the Naval Committee hearings. Let there be action—and that quickly while stability may yet be regained. The Services ask for no more than just recompense, no matter whether economic conditions inflate or deflate the value of the dollar.

TO PROTECT THE RETIRED LIST.

A captain, U.S.A., retired, writes: "The Army Reorganization bill now before Congress would place certain officers passed over for promotion upon the unlimited retired list. Many will be young men and thus the retired list will soon become very large and will be exceedingly expensive to the Government. It will thus soon become the target of attacks in and out of Congress and it is not unlikely that it might be abolished. Now every officer has a direct interest in shielding the retired list from criticism and attack for every officer of the Army may some day be a member. So why endanger it by filling it up with officers who fail to measure up to the standard. Would it not be better to give an honorable discharge and one year's pay to those who fail to achieve promotion? Also men now on the retired list form an honorable corps, all incapacitated for active duty either by reason of disability contracted in line of duty or on account of age. It would be unjust to them to put among them those who fail of promotion. No one now has to explain why he is on the retired list; but should this measure become a law the status of retired officers will undergo a change in public estimation, and retirement will be looked upon as a badge of dishonor."

NAVY GETS ITALIAN SEMI-RIGID AIRSHIP.

The semi-rigid airship purchased from the Italian government has been delivered to the Navy Department, assembled by Navy aviation officers and flown. The ship was bought for experimental purposes as a unit in the Navy's dirigible equipment. The initial trial of the ship was of six hours' duration and covered the distance from the naval air station at Cape May, N.J., to Trenton and return. The test was considered a success. This dirigible is the first of its kind to be assembled and flown in this country.

SALE OF OVERSEAS SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT.

The negotiations initiated by the Signal Corps with the French government for the sale of 400 miles of telephone and telegraph lines, the cable under the English Channel between England and France, and other equipment belonging to the Signal Corps, have been turned over to the Liquidation Commission of the A.E.F. for settlement. It was arranged by the Signal Corps to dispose of the material at eighty-five per cent. of the cost.

LOW PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

In an editorial on the comparatively low pay of officers of the Army, which appears in its October number, the Infantry Journal says in part: "General Pershing, with the responsibilities of the nation and the nation's future always on his shoulders, received \$10,000 per year, much less than the average salary of regional directors of the Railroad Administration. 'My country, where is thy gratitude?'"

RANK OF U.S.M.A. CLASS OF JUNE 12, 1918.

The class that entered the Military Academy in 1915 and graduated on June 12, 1918, were not entitled to preference over candidates from other sources for filling vacancies created or caused by act of June 3, 1916, during the fiscal year 1917-18, says an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which continues: "Section 24, act of June 3, 1916, provides for Regular Army increase in five increments, and for promotions of officers therefor to rank from July 1, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, respectively. In the event of war, the President may immediately organize the entire increase authorized by said act. The amending act of May 12, 1917, requires vacancies to be filled in a definite order, as does the act of March 3, 1911, as modified and superseded by the latter portion of section 24 of the National Defense Act. Vacancies referred to in said sections are classified as (1) vacancies created or caused by increases due to the act, original vacancies; (2) vacancies not created or caused by increases due to the act, casual vacancies. Only the first class of vacancies is involved in this opinion. The 1919 class graduated on June 12, 1918, before the close of the fiscal year 1917-18. Consequently, if vacancies were not available for all of the graduates of that class during that fiscal year, such graduates for whom there were no vacancies available would be entitled to preference for any original vacancies occurring during the succeeding fiscal year, viz., 1918-19. Also if there were any graduates of the Military Academy in the fiscal year 1916-17 for whom vacancies were not available during that fiscal year, such graduates were entitled to preference for original vacancies during the fiscal year 1917-18. In any event, however, the graduates of June 12, 1918, were not entitled to preference over other candidates for original vacancies occurring during that fiscal year, but before June 12. After taking care of any graduates of the Military Academy during the fiscal year 1916-17 for whom no vacancies existed that year, the War Department was authorized to fill the original vacancies from other classes named in the act. If any such original vacancies remained unfilled at the time of the graduation of the class of 1919 on June 12, 1918, such vacancies could have been filled by the appointment of such graduates."

SAN ANTONIO GRATEFUL TO THE ARMY.

"Be thankful that San Antonio is Army headquarters," says an editorial in the San Antonio Express; "headquarters of its Southern Department—many of the best of its officers and Regular troops. Be deeply grateful for what they have done, and are doing, and will do for thousands of Texans stricken by the calamitous hurricane and flood of Sept. 14; for all the records of the Army's service in the aftermath of this storm, these days of bitter suffering, these nights of dread and mourning. It is a gratitude that does possess every Texan—indeed, every American—of right mind and good heart, who can know how desperate are the bodily privations and mental bereavements of their fellow beings battered by the fury of the elements. The Express right heartily joins with it the people of the Gulf coast and Brownsville districts, and all their fellow Texans, and all their fellow Americans, in this tribute of appreciation and admiration of the work of succor conducted by the Southern Department of the Army—to Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, the department commander; to Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall, commanding the Brownsville district; to Col. William T. Johnston, the department chief of staff; to Col. M. R. Hilliard, the department quartermaster; to Lieut. Col. John A. Porter, in charge of the relief work in the Corpus Christi district; to all the officers and men who have been striving, with them, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, house the homeless, tend the injured and sick, put down the dangers of disease, bring order out of chaos, throughout the area of the storm's havoc. The Army with its great resources, its expeditious methods, its high ideals and obligations of service, could do, and did do, in this frightful emergency what could not be done so speedily by their own state and local governments. The Army ever has the right of way, and its every recourse is had with the design of overcoming obstacles so far as may be humanly possible. Thank God for it, in times like this!"

BODIES OF MANY SOLDIERS TO BE RETURNED.

Secretary of War Baker made this announcement on Oct. 3: "I have given orders to return to the United States the bodies of all American soldiers interred in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, North Russia and Great Britain. The only question about those bodies coming from North Russia is the fact that some of them were returned to France and interred there, so that the question of the consent of the French government, or rather the whole question of returning the bodies of soldiers who are buried in France—which is the graver and larger problem—is involved to the extent that any of our deceased in Russia have been reinterred in France. But those who are buried outside of France will be returned at the earliest possible moment. There are, so far as I know, no international or diplomatic difficulties involved in any of those cases. The Siberian question is not involved in this policy, for it has not yet been determined." In addition Secretary Baker directed that Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, take steps to carry out this work at once. The disposition of the dead in the countries named, whose return has not been requested by next of kin, will be decided when the number of such dead in each country is known. The commanding officer of the American Forces in France has been directed that if the Archangel dead have not been reinterred in France, it is desired that on arrival at a French port these dead be shipped direct to the United States without reinterment in France.

ARMY RATIONING ITSELF ON SUGAR.

Secretary of War Baker made the following statement as to the Army's supply of sugar on Oct. 13 to the Washington correspondents: "I have seen in the press statements that the Army had a very large surplus of sugar, and that the civil population of the country was suffering from a shortage while the Army had an over-supply. Some months ago I told you that the Army then had more sugar than was currently needed, and that our difficulty about disposing of the surplus was that if we cut down to a two or three months' supply, the money from the sale would go, according to the

law, into the Treasury, not into the quartermaster's subsistence fund, and we would not have any money to purchase sugar when we needed it. I concluded nevertheless that the wise thing to do was to sell down to a three months' supply, and to rely on Congress to make new appropriations at the end of that time, but I found this morning that the Army is now down to a two-and-a-half months' supply, that the Army is rationing itself just as the civil population is, and that there is no surplus of sugar in the Army. Last spring, the Army had a supply of 64,000,000 pounds of sugar, of which 51,000,000 pounds were turned over to the Sugar Equalization Board. With regard to European sales, there has been a statement from time to time that the Army was sending large stocks of sugar to Europe. None of the surplus sugar of the Army has ever been sent to Europe."

THE MILITARY PRISON INVESTIGATORS.

Commenting on the extravagant statements of a member of the Congressional committee that went to France to investigate military prison practices the St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "It is a pity Congress did not choose for this task a committee with a real aptitude for investigation, with a talent for getting facts and correctly appraising them. The people undoubtedly feel that offenses in some of the prison camps were punished beyond all reason; that some of the officers, heady with a little authority, went to brutal extremes; that superior officers were either acquiescent or neglectful. It may well be, too, that there was incompetency and extravagance in the business management of our military affairs. But a committee so utterly tactless as to want to catechize the commander of our expeditionary force in the hard-pressed hours of Pershing's last day in Paris was not the kind of committee for this important work. Its report may not be prejudged, but by its own blundering and hyperbole the committee has invited public distrust."

FRENCH MISSION ARRIVES WITH WEST POINT GIFT.

A distinguished French mission arrived at New York city on Oct. 10 on the Rochambeau to present to the United States a copy of the Ecole Statue erected in 1814. While Secretary Baker was in France he visited the Ecole Polytechnique and admired the statue, whereupon the French government offered to have a copy made for the U.S. Military Academy. Mr. Baker accepted the offer and the mission is here to complete the gift. The head of the mission is General Roume, Governor General of the French Colonies. Other members are: Generals Herr, Cornille and Fillonneau, Colonel Thevenin, eight members of the Ecole Polytechnique and two members of the French Academy of Sciences. The statue, consisting of four bronzes, will be taken to West Point as soon as it is unloaded from the steamship. From West Point the mission will go to Washington and be received by Secretary Baker.

AIR SERVICE LIMITS AIRCRAFT FLIGHTS.

In order to keep within the limits of the Air Service appropriation for the fiscal year 1920, the Director of Air Service has decided that in the future: (a) Exhibition flights of aircraft for civilian or semi-official purposes cannot be authorized. Flights for other than training or war purposes will be limited to those official and emergency purposes set forth in Par. 1, Section 1 of Orders No. 14, O.D.A.S., 1919. (b) Cross-country flights are prohibitive except when performed in connection with an established course of training for pilots, observers, etc., or except when in connection with a project approved by the Director of Air Service. The term "cross-country flight" as used in this paragraph will be construed as including all flights which would necessitate more than one renewal of the gasoline supply away from the home airfield of the aircraft in question.

LINE PROMOTION FROM ONE LIST.

"Harmony," who wrote in a recent issue of "A Summary of Army Needs," writes that another correspondent who commented on his letter later apparently misunderstood it, if it was inferred that "one list for promotion for all branches of the Army" was intended to include the staff corps. He adds: "The greater part of the suggestions are old to the Army and for that reason details were not gone into. Perhaps the sentence would be better understood if it read 'one list for promotion for all branches comprising the line of the Army'; but the next paragraph stated that officers of all corps (meaning Medical, Engineer, etc.) should be given running mates in the line for promotion. There was no mention of command in discussing them, and it should not be inferred that they were to change their work."

WAR DEPARTMENT DISCONTINUES CONCESSIONS.

Camp and post commanders were directed by the Secretary of War on Oct. 4 to submit reports listing such concessions as have been given to private enterprises to operate within the limits of the camp or post under their command. The lists are to show the purposes for which these concessions were granted and the dates when they may legally be terminated. Recommendations are also to be submitted concerning the discontinuance of such concessions, having in view the substitution, so far as is necessary, of such service by activities directly operated and controlled by the Army. Only imperative necessity, the Secretary stated, will justify the continuance of any concessions.

GAS WARFARE MUSEUM AT EDGEWOOD.

Major E. C. Popp, of the Chemical Warfare Service, is the director and curator of the museum at the Edgewood Plant, Edgewood, Md. A building formerly used as a guard house has been converted into a museum in which collections of gas masks, gas shells and gas equipment used by all countries in the World War are placed. The first masks devised by each country are shown in stages of manufacture, as well as the intermediate and most recent masks. In addition, many captured German guns and shells are placed here for exhibition. On the second floor of the museum are the Chemical Warfare Service archives and offices of the historical section.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

HOUSE HEARINGS.

Military Training Camps Association Statement.

Tompkins McIlvaine, president of the Military Training Camps Association, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Oct. 10 to urge the adoption of the National Service Act, introduced at the instance of his association by Mr. Kahn in the House and by Senator Chamberlain in the Senate. He read the letter he had sent to the Secretary of War expressing his views on the War Department bill and which he read before the Senate committee; also the same prepared statement that he presented to the Senate committee.

Ruter W. Springer, for twenty years a chaplain of the U.S. Army, appeared on Oct. 11 to ask the privilege of sending in a prepared statement concerning the conditions under which Army chaplains work. Although he might have been retired on three-quarters pay if he had served ten years longer, he said, the conditions under which he had to work as chaplain became so "intolerable and impossible" that he had to resign. If the members wished to question him on any part of his statement he would be glad to cross the continent for the privilege of appearing before the committee.

General Sharpe Denies Q.M.C. Failed.

Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, former Quartermaster General of the Army, appeared again before the House committee on Oct. 13 to "amplify the answer to a question asked previously by Mr. Greene." The question was whether there had been apparent any breakdown in the Quartermaster Corps during the war. General Sharpe maintained there was no indication of failure. He said the Motor Transport Corps, the Remount Service, the Grave Registration Service, the motor repair shops, stevedore and labor units, bakery companies, bakery schools and such adjuncts to the military service had been built on foundations "laid in this country many months before war was declared." He had protested against the parceling out of the duties of the Quartermaster General to various branches, such as the Cantonment Construction Service and the Embarkation Service. Also against a memorandum that would have given a junior officer of his department authority to make reports on the manner in which he carried out the decentralization policy inaugurated by the General Staff.

Colonel Helmick Would Retain I.G. Dept.

Col. Eli A. Helmick, formerly of the Inspector General's Department, and during the war a major general in command of the debarkation and embarkation camp at Brest, next appeared. Mr. Kahn asked his opinion concerning the omission of the Inspector General's Department. General Helmick replied that he was naturally very much in favor of retaining the department. He had had much experience in it which had been of great value to him, and he had been in a position to see its value when as a commanding officer his work was inspected. It was the only arm of the Service in which officers were given a thorough training in carrying on inspection work and in making reports; if inspecting officers were not given such training their work would suffer. There should be a separate independent body on which the Secretary of War or the Chief of Staff might call to make investigations and it was essential, he thought, that it be entirely independent and have no connections with any other arm. Under the administration of General Chamberlain inspections were becoming more and more satisfactory.

He was in favor of creating the offices of Chief of Infantry and Chief of Cavalry. He said: "I think anybody can see the value of having some one who should look after those arms. It has been said that the Artillery arms are very technical, but while I am not an Artillery officer, I am convinced that there are as many technical things in the Infantry as there are in the Field Artillery. I think they should each have an officer to look after them. There should be established an agency on whom the Chief of Staff can call for information." He did not think they should be members of the General Staff, adding "their duties should be operating rather than co-ordinating. We just feel that we haven't anyone to look after our interests."

Speaking of universal military training, Colonel Helmick said such a plan had always appealed to him. Such training was important not only as a military measure but because of the good to the nation in other ways. He said: "I may be a little advanced in my ideas, but I believe the young men of America need a little discipline. If you give the Regular Army the task of training the youth, I think the Army will rise to its duty and perform it to the satisfaction of the people of the country." He thought training of three months was not sufficient, but better than nothing. Six months should be the shortest period. Mr. Harrison asked why it was not advisable to spend more time on the training of officers and less on the training of men. Colonel Helmick replied that the National Defense Act made ample provision for the training of officers, provided an opportunity could be given with increments of men undergoing universal training. Mr. Greene said one of the most apparent weaknesses during the war was the lack of trained professional officers, and asked whether it would not be wise to provide a disproportionately large list of officers. Colonel Helmick replied that would be of great value. While he had the highest respect for the National Guard and for the work it accomplished during the war, he had found when he inspected eight National Guard divisions that the training of the officers was not what it should have been. He suggested that Congress adopt a plan for conscripting men into the peace-time Army out of the numbers of those who have had training. Under a system of universal training the Army ought not to have to rely upon voluntary enlistments to keep the Army full. Mr. Kahn assured him that the general disposition of the committee was opposed to such a plan.

Colonel Helmick favored some plan for promotion by selection as a peace-time policy, adding that he was aware of the fact that he made the suggestion contrary to the opinions of probably ninety per cent. of officers. He was of the opinion that it could be arranged so as to meet objections within the Army, however. He was in favor of some plan for elimination of unfit officers if it could be properly worked out.

Colonel Murray Advises One Army.

Col. Peter Murray, of the Training Branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, was the next officer to appear. He was of the opinion that the general attitude within the General Staff was that the cost of the Military Establishment must be carefully considered and that it would be better to base a military policy on a countrywide system of universal military training with

a minimum Regular standing Army sufficient to carry out the plans as set down by Congress. The War Department bill was based on the policy of relying almost entirely for the military strength of the country upon voluntary enlistments in the Regular Army. The Officers' Reserve Corps, he said, should be maintained at a high state of efficiency, and should be constantly expanded. The trained men of the country should be kept in an organized reserve. Under this plan there would be no more Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve, but one United States Army.

He said the chief difficulty in the conflict between the General Staff and the departments was in the fact that the department chiefs resented any interference with their duties. Asked concerning chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry, Colonel Murray said: "Before the war such a plan was considered, and it was often said that the chief reason for it was so that these Services could hold their own politically with the other arms of the Service. If I thought they would be used for that purpose I would be opposed to it; but to my mind there are some very good reasons for having chiefs of all arms. One thing which would contribute more than anything else to the efficiency of the arm would be a proper assignment and distribution of personnel. Unless some officer is assigned to this duty who knows the needs of the Service it will not be done to the best interests of the Service." Creation of the Chiefs of Infantry and Cavalry would materially reduce the size of the General Staff, he thought.

Mr. Miller commented on the fact that the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War were the only two witnesses before the committee who had insisted on an Army of 576,000 and asked whether it might be possible they had any facts not in the possession of the other officers who had appeared. Colonel Murray knew of no such information and added: "I know of no officers of the General Staff who are not keenly alive to the necessity of holding the Permanent Establishment to the lowest possible minimum. I believe they are all honestly working and studying to arrive at conclusions that will be to the best interests of the Government." He was opposed to promotion by selection, but believed a system of elimination might be made to work successfully. He was in favor of adopting a single list for promotion or any other plan for removing from the Army all friction caused by one arm's receiving faster promotion than the others.

Colonel Morrow on Work of R.O.T.C.

Col. Frank J. Morrow, formerly chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the General Staff and now in the Training Branch of the War Plans Division, told the committee that the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps should be continued, on a wider scale. It would be necessary for the Army to give promise of a permanent policy before schools and colleges would care to undertake to give courses in military training. He asked that a sufficient number of officers be provided to allow the War Department to leave officers on details with schools and colleges for a term of four years. He said the reports at the present time were such that it was necessary to take every means to make the courses at educational institutions more attractive than they had ever been before. The law regarding the establishment of R.O.T.C. units was entirely satisfactory, but he suggested that the "Manchu" law be amended in such a manner as to provide that any officer on duty at an institution would not be compelled to go back to the line until his tour of four years had been completed.

SENATE HEARINGS.

Colonel Palmer on Merits of Citizen Army.

Col. John McA. Palmer, Chief of the War Plans Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs again on Oct. 10. Colonel Palmer referred to the statement he had made on the previous day regarding the report prepared on the New bill for universal training by a committee of the War Plans Branch. He said this report favoring in general the New bill, had been concurred in by the entire War Plans Branch and Division, or more than forty officers. Senator Wadsworth asked whether he recollected any recommendation of the War Plans Division to the Chief of Staff that had been adopted. Colonel Palmer said he could think of none. He expanded his idea of a military policy based on a citizen army, saying that such a plan was not only called for by the nature of our Government, but that it would furnish the most efficient military program possible for the country to adopt. Officers, he said, should be tried out for their positions in a practical manner, such as by holding maneuvers. Wherever a country had an army substantially the same in peace times as in war it could determine the value and fitness of officers for various duties. In the future it must be necessary to develop the officer's applicative ability as well as his knowledge of military theory. Colonel Palmer was of the opinion that universal military training would give an opportunity to select the best military material out of the millions of men who went through training in the course of a few years. In that way greater military ability might be developed than under the present system.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which he told the committee was of great importance in the pre-war scheme of things, would have a different place under the proposed plan. It would offer opportunity for men to study elective subjects concerning military matters, but would not serve as an elementary training school. He was opposed to exempting students enrolled in R.O.T.C. units in colleges from the general obligations of universal training. This class of men were particularly needed. The U.S. Military Academy should also have a definite place under the new plan. No man should be sent to West Point until he had served his term in the ranks, and should be selected from the men showing the greatest military aptitude. Thus the cadets would represent the cream of the year's training.

General Staff Analyzed.

Colonel Palmer declared that one of the principal troubles with the General Staff organization was that few persons know what the General Staff is. This is true in civil life, in the Army at large, and in the General Staff itself, he said. In 1916, after the passage of the National Defense Act, he had been instructed to prepare regulations having to do with the duties of the staff. As a result he made an exhaustive study of the evolution of the General Staff system. He had arrived at the conclusion that the conception which placed officers of the staff in the category of general supervisors was wrong; they were in reality specialists of the most restricted type. A translation from the German, he said, had largely been the cause of the misconception. Instead of General Staff it should have been general's staff, indicating that the duties of the staff officers were

those assigned by the general and of a nature to assist him in his command. The proper functions for such officers were to prepare orders, carry on training, operate an intelligence service and supervise the supply. There should be no more interference with operating functions than absolutely necessary, in his opinion.

One difficulty was the lack of properly trained General Staff officers when the plan was started, he said. Of the fifty-one officers on the staff at the outbreak of the war, only one had been a graduate of the Staff College and the War College. There had been no policy for the manner of selecting officers. General Pershing had immediately adopted the plan of using only officers trained in General Staff work, and the tactical operations were successful, Colonel Palmer said, largely because of this policy. The success of the General Staff, which was an indispensable part of the Army system, depended entirely upon proper training, and no amount of prohibitory legislation could make it function properly, he asserted.

Colonel Palmer named four classes of officers who, he thought, should be considered eligible for appointment to the General Staff. They were: (a) graduates of the Army Staff College prior to July 1, 1917, who on graduation were recommended as qualified to be commanding officers or chiefs of staff of divisions or higher tactical organizations employing all arms; (b) graduates of the Army War College prior to July 1, 1917, who on graduation received the same recommendation; (c) officers who demonstrated by their service records during the war that they were qualified to act as commanding officers or chiefs of staff of divisions or higher units; (d) officers who may hereafter be graduated from the General Staff College with similar recommendations to those above. He thought there were approximately 250 officers with the qualifications outlined and that thirty or forty would become eligible each year hereafter.

(Continued on page 210.)

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL BARRY.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., an officer of distinguished service and the second ranking major general on the active list, was retired for age on Oct. 13, 1919. General Barry's great abilities made it a matter of deep regret that due to his physical condition he was not placed in command of a division on the battle front during the World War, a sore disappointment to him, which he bore like a soldier. General Barry was born at New York city Oct. 13, 1855. He entered the College of the City of New York in 1872, but the following year won an appointment to West Point, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1877.

He was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, then under Col. S. D. Sturgis, and served with it in Dakota and Montana until 1880, when he was transferred to the 1st Infantry, serving with that regiment in Texas, Arizona, California and South Dakota. He took part in the Geronimo Apache campaigns in Arizona from 1882 to 1886, and in the Sioux campaign in South Dakota, winter of 1890-91. His early service with the 7th was at the Standing Rock Agency, Missouri river (Sitting Bull's home), where his principal work was scouting with small detachments after Indians who escaped from the reservation. He was promoted captain during the Pine Ridge campaign, Feb. 25, 1891, and in 1893 was selected by Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont for duty in his office. Up to that time he had served sixteen years west of the Mississippi without being detached from troops. His first job under Secretary Lamont, in company with a prominent New York lawyer, was to investigate the business methods of the War Department.

In January, 1897, he was appointed major, A.G.D., and went to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as Adjutant General, Department of the Columbia, where he served until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Then at General Otis's request he was assigned as his adjutant general and accompanied him to the Philippines. He was adjutant general of that department and of the 8th Army Corps until February, 1900, when he returned to the U.S. After about three months' service in the War Department and on the urgent recommendation of General MacArthur, who had succeeded General Otis in the Philippines, he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers and again ordered to the islands for duty as chief of staff. On arriving in San Francisco, early in July, 1900, he was ordered to China, where he reported to General Chaffee for duty with the China Relief Expedition. He later went to the Philippines and as chief of staff remained there until mustered out of the Volunteer service as brigadier general, June 30, 1901, and returned to the U.S. in August, 1901.

After serving a short time in Washington he went to Governors Island, New York, as adjutant general of the Department of the East. He was selected by a board of general officers as first on the list for the General Staff Corps. He served as chief of staff, Department of the East, until promoted brigadier general, U.S.A., in August, 1903. In January, 1904, the Department of the Gulf was re-established, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and he was assigned there, remaining until sent to the Russian army as observer in the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. Upon return to the U.S. he was assigned again on the General Staff and was assistant chief of staff and president of the Army War College, serving until selected for command of the Army of Cuban Pacification in February, 1907. He was promoted major general April 29, 1908, in recognition of his service in command of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

In general, he has served in every grade in the Regular Army from cadet to major general, and has held the additional grades of lieutenant colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers. General Barry was recommended for the brevets of colonel and brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry in action in the Philippines. He has campaign badges for Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition, Army of Cuban Pacification and World War. He was a member of the board of Ordnance and Fortification, the Army and Navy Joint Board, and in addition acted as Chief of Staff for several months. In 1906 he was selected to witness the grand maneuvers of the German army.

On relief from Cuba he was assigned to command the Department of California, 1909-1910; superintendent U.S. Military Academy, 1910-1912; commanding Eastern Division and Department, 1912-1914; commanding Philippine Department and troops in China, 1914-1916; commanding Central Department, May 28, 1916, to Aug. 25, 1917, when he assumed command of Camp Grant and the 86th Division. He was abroad on duty with American Expeditionary Forces, November, 1917, to February, 1918, when he re-assumed command of Camp Grant and the 86th Division until March 20, 1918, when

he assumed command of the Central Department; ordered to command the Eastern Department, Jan. 15, 1919, which command he retained until retired Oct. 13, 1919.

General Barry is noted for his rugged honesty, devotion to the work at hand, energy, physical force, alertness, quick decision and excellent judgment. Troops and others under him were held to the highest standard, but no higher than he held himself. Officers, and especially enlisted men, liked service under him, as he "played no favorites" and was fair and square to all. While a strict disciplinarian he is most human and is never so happy as when pulling someone uphill who needs encouragement and a friend. His career is an example to the youth of the land who will take full advantage of the opportunities in educational and other ways afforded by this great country.

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL FULLAM.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., who reaches the retiring age on Oct. 20, 1919, after forty-six years of active service, during the last four years has been at sea in the Pacific. In October, 1915, he was ordered to command the U.S. Pacific Reserve Fleet, and in 1916 was commander of Reserve Force, Pacific Fleet. In 1917 he was ordered to command Patrol Force and later as commander of Division 2, Pacific Fleet. He received high commendation for preparing the Reserve Fleet for war service. Admiral C. McR. Winslow as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet in July, 1916, wrote to the Navy Department that Admiral Fullam had displayed great zeal and persistence in accomplishing the partial manning of four armored cruisers with apprentices for training, making possible their use on the Mexican coast. Admiral W. B. Caperton as commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, in September, 1916, commended Admiral Fullam's work in preparing his ships of the Reserve Force for duty in Mexican waters and spoke of him as an officer of the highest type, full of energy, efficient and always ready for any duty assigned him.

Upon departure of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet for duty in the Atlantic on May 7, 1917, Rear Admiral Fullam remained as senior officer present in the Pacific during the war with Germany, co-operating with the British and Japanese forces in the patrol of that ocean. He was ordered to assume general charge of all naval districts in the Pacific in order to secure better co-operation with the Army in defensive measures. He recommended and secured appointment of U.S. consuls at all Mexican ports, and the organization of an intelligence service to circumvent German influences. As far back as 1915, having a clear realization that our part in the war was coming, Rear Admiral Fullam was active in the preparation of the armored cruisers and many other vessels in the Pacific for war service. During the four years, 1915-1919, he had fourteen flagships, which is perhaps a record; the changes from ship to ship being often made purposely to tune up each ship for war service.

Rear Admiral Fullam, who was born in New York, Oct. 20, 1855, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877 at the head of his class, and following a two years' cruise in the Mediterranean on the U.S.S. Marion and Trenton, returned to Annapolis for final graduation in 1879. A cruise to China on the U.S.S. Swatara was followed by periods of service at the Naval Academy, Department of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics and in charge of battalion of midshipmen, in 1883-87 and again in 1891-94. Cruises in U.S.S. Boston, Yorktown, Vesuvius and Trenton filled the intervening years 1887-91. 1894-97 he served on board U.S.S. Raleigh and Miantonomah; and again at the Naval Academy, Department of Ordnance.

In the Spanish-American War he served on board the U.S.S. New Orleans in the Santiago campaign, blockade and bombardment of Santiago and San Juan, and was then again at the Naval Academy, Department of Ordnance. He was executive officer on U.S.S. Lancaster, 1899-1901; 1902-05 at the Naval Academy and commanded practice ships, Chesapeake and Terror. In 1905 he prepared the drydock Dewey for the trip to the Philippines. In 1906-07 he did duty in West Indian and Central American waters. He commanded the U.S.S. Marietta and as senior officer at Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the revolution landed men to protect sugar plantations, railroads and all American interests, for which service he received a letter of approval from the Secretary of the Navy. He was senior officer present commanding the Marietta during the revolution in Honduras and landed men to protect both American and foreign interests, for which service he received commendatory letters from Secretaries of the Navy Metcalf and Newberry and from Secretaries of State Elihu Root and Robert Bacon; also letter of thanks from Earl Grey for protecting British subjects and one of appreciation from foreign residents on the Honduras coast.

Admiral Fullam in 1907-09 was commandant of the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; 1909-11 commanded U.S.S. Mississippi and received three letters of commendation for the efficiency of that vessel; 1911-12 commandant of U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; 1913 aid to Secretary of the Navy. In 1914 Admiral Fullam returned to the Naval Academy as Superintendent and was the first Superintendent to go to sea commanding the Naval Practice Squadron, Missouri, Idaho and Illinois; in 1914 to Europe and again in 1915 to San Francisco, on which trip these were the first battleships to pass through the Panama Canal.

Rear Admiral Fullam is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars as direct descendant of Jacob Fullam, killed in combat with an Indian chief in "Lovewell's Fight" with the Indians at Fryeburg, Maine, on May 8, 1725. He received the degree of LL.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, in May, 1915. He is author or part author of a number of text-books and training books for the Navy and was senior officer of a board on Navy drill books.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG TROOPS.

Excellent health conditions continue both among the troops in the United States and in the American Forces abroad. The American Forces in France, report twenty-eight admissions for dysentery and the A.E.F., Siberia, reports twenty cases of measles, according to reports to Oct. 3. Among the troops in the United States both the admission rate for disease and the non-effective rate are lower than the previous week. The death rate for disease (7.3) is higher than in the previous week (5.6) due principally to deaths from tuberculous among patients held in general hospitals. There were twenty-eight deaths from disease during the week, of which nineteen were reported due to tuberculosis.

ASSIGNMENT OF AIR SERVICE UNITS.

Upon the recommendation of the Director of Air Service, assignment to stations of "heavier-than-air" Air Service Units, under the temporary allotment of 12,088 personnel, are approved, it is announced in Bulletin 007, A.G.O., of Oct. 8. This approval does not carry any approval as to permanent location of flying or training fields, and no changes of station will be made without further orders in each specific case.

The assignments indicate that a force of 306 officers and 3,124 men of the Air Service will be maintained on the Mexican border patrol. The balance of the total of 12,088 officers and men will be distributed throughout the United States and in the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands and the Canal Zone. The list of assignments to flying fields as announced gives permanent station, immediate station and present station—separated by dashes as given in the list below. Figures indicate number of commissioned and enlisted men in each unit.

Mexican Border.

1st Wing Hqrs.—Kelly—Kelly—to be organized; 6—50.
1st Surv. Group Hqrs.—Kelly—Kelly—to be organized; 8—50.
8th Surv. Sqdn.—Kelly—(a, McAllen), b and c, Laredo—a, McAllen, b and c, Laredo; 19—132.
90th Surv. Sqdn.—Kelly—(a, Eagle Pass), b and c, Kelly—a, Eagle Pass, b and c, Kelly; 19—132.
104th Surv. Sqdn.—Kelly—Kelly—Kelly; 19—132.
12th Obser. (Army Sqdn.)—Rockwell—Kelly—Scott; 19—132.
2d Photo Section—Kelly—Kelly—Langley; 1—20.
5th Air Park (temp.)—Kelly—Kelly—Kelly; 8—172.
Mechanics School—Kelly—Kelly—Kelly; 11—678.
1st Pursuit Gr. Hqrs.—Selfridge—Kelly—Kelly; 8—50.
27th Pursuit Sqdn.—Selfridge—Kelly—Kelly; 24—151.
94th Pursuit Sqdn.—Selfridge—Kelly—Kelly; 24—151.
95th Pursuit Sqdn.—Selfridge—Kelly—Kelly; 24—151.
147th Pursuit Sqdn.—Selfridge—Kelly—Kelly; 24—151.
1st Bombing Gr. Hqrs.—Ellington—Kelly—Ellington; 8—50.
11th Bombing Sqdn.—Ellington—Ellington—Ellington; 8—50.
El Paso—a, Marfa, b and c, El Paso; 31—145.
20th Bombing Sqdn.—Ellington—Ellington—Ellington; 31—145.
90th Bombing Sqdn.—Ellington—Ellington—Ellington; 31—145.
El Paso—a, Douglas, b and c, El Paso; 31—145.
166th Bomb. Sqdn.—Ellington—El Paso—Ellington; 31—145.
1st Photo Section—Ellington—El Paso—Ellington; 1—20.
2d Air Park Co.—Ellington—El Paso—Ellington; 8—172.
1st Constr. Sqdn. (temp.)—Kelly—Kelly; 11—150.
Total, 306—3,124.

Philippine Islands.

1st Obser. Gr. Hqrs.—Philippines—Philippines—Philippines; 8—50.
2d Obser. Sqdn.—Philippines—Rockwell—Rockwell; 19—132.
3d Ob. Sqdn.—Philippines—Philippines—Philippines; 19—132.
6th Photo Section—Philippines—to be organized—to be organized; 1—20.
Total, 47—334.

Hawaiian Islands.

2d Obser. Gr. Hqrs.—Hawaii—to be organized—to be organized; 8—50.
4th Obser. Sqdn.—Hawaii—Hazelhurst—Hazelhurst; 19—132.
6th Obser. Sqdn.—Hawaii—Hawaii—Hawaii; 19—132.
11th Photo Section—Hawaii—to be organized—to be organized; 1—20.
Total, 47—334.

Canal Zone.

3d Obser. Gr. Hqrs.—Canal Zone—to be organized; 8—50.
7th Obser. Sqdn.—Canal Zone—to be organized; 19—132.
12th Photo Sec.—Canal Zone—to be organized; 1—20.
Total, 38—202.

Langley Field.

1st Army Obser. Gr. Hqrs.—Langley—Langley—to be organized; 8—50.
50th Ob. Sqdn. (C.D.)—Langley—Langley—Langley; 19—132.
88th Ob. Sqdn. (Army)—Langley—Langley—Langley; 19—132.
Photo School—Langley—Langley—Langley; 30—100.
7th Photo Section—Langley—Langley—to be organized; 1—20.
2d Wing Hqrs.—Langley—to be organized; 6—50.
Total, 73—484.

Post Field.

135th Obser. Sqdn. (corps)—Post—Post—Post; 19—132.
4th Photo Section—Post—Post—Post; 1—20.
Total, 20—152.

Rockwell Field.

9th Obser. Sqdn. (corps)—Rockwell—Rockwell—Rockwell; 19—132.

Mather Field.

91st Obser. Sqdn. (corps) (assigned C.D.)—Mather—Mather—Rockwell; 19—132.

Carlstrom Field.

Pilots School—Carlstrom—Carlstrom—Carlstrom; 44—429.

March Field.

Pilots School—March—March—March; 44—429.

Bolling Field.

10th Ob. Sqdn. (corps)—Bolling—Bolling—Bolling; 19—132.
99th Ob. Sqdn. (corps)—Bolling—Bolling—Bolling; 19—132.
Total, 38—264.

Aberdeen.

258th Obser. Sqdn. (C.D.)—Aberdeen—Aberdeen—Aberdeen; 19—132.

Hazelhurst Field.

5th Obser. Sqdn. (C.D.)—Hazelhurst (C.Z.)—Hazelhurst—Hazelhurst; 19—132.

1st Obser. Sqdn. (Army)—Hazelhurst (C.Z.)—Hazelhurst—Park; 19—132.

14th Photo Section—Hazelhurst (C.Z.)—to be organized—to be organized; 1—20.

Total, 39—284.

Brooks Field.

15th Photo Section—Brooks—to be organized; 1—20.

Organization of Air Service Units.

The War Department, it is also announced, has ordered the organization of the following Air Service units at the stations indicated, under Tables of Organization, July 15, 1919, for the U.S. Air Service:

1st Wing, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
2d Wing, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
1st Day Bombing Group, Ellington Field, Houston, Texas.
1st Surveillance Group, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
1st Pursuit Group, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
1st Army Observation Group, Park Field, Millington, Tenn.
1st Photo Section, Fort Bliss, Texas.
2d Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
4th Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
6th Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
7th Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
11th Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
12th Photo Section, Canal Zone.
14th Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
15th Photo Section, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

The 1st Wing will consist of all groups and organizations engaged on work in connection with border duty. The 2d Wing will exercise supervision of all units on the Atlantic coast. The 1st Day Bombing Group will consist of the 11th Day Bombing Squadron, 20th Day Bombing Squadron, 96th Day Bombing Squadron, and 106th Day Bombing Squadron. The 1st Surveillance Group will consist of the 8th, 90th and 104th Surveillance Squadrons. The 1st Pursuit Group will consist of the 27th, 94th, 95th and 147th Pursuit Squadrons. The 1st Army Observation Group will consist of the 1st, 12th and 258th Army Observation Squadrons. The

squadron organizations of these groups have been previously authorized.

The commanding generals of the Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments will organize units in their departments as follows: 1st Observation Group, Philippine Department; 2d Observation Group, Hawaiian Department; 3d Observation Group, Panama Canal Department. The 1st Observation Group will consist of the 2d and 3d Observation Squadrons. The 2d Observation Group will consist of the 4th and 6th Observation Squadrons. The 3d Observation Group will consist of the 5th and 7th Observation Squadrons.

THE OFFICER PASSED FOR PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Navy Department is casting about at present in an effort to find out what is the matter with selection in Navy promotion. May I say that one thing that is the matter with it is the absolute unfairness of the law establishing selection to the officers which it pleases the Navy Department to call "the unfit"; officers whom the Selection Board has passed over as not recommended for further promotion. These officers have been placed in the discard for physical reasons or for other reasons, some good, but usually not within the officer's control. Their number is growing more considerable each year.

Now, what is their present status? It is this. They feel that the chances for a reconsideration of their cases by the board are practically nil. Their juniors are promoted over them and they are held up to the contempt or commiseration of their fellow officers. Their feeling is one of bitter resentment and rebellion. They are naturally of small use to the naval service as their interest in it is killed. More than that, they are actually deterrents, and the Navy Department would do well to take account of the unrest and discontent which "the unfit" are introducing into the service. Under the present selection law "the unfit" are retired for age in grade, varying according to rank; or in any case subject for five or more years to a period of stagnation which can bring them no reward. The plain right of these officers to resign is denied them. But these men have not lost ambition and they bitterly resent the wasting of five or more of the best years of their lives.

The remedy is to let them out of the active service as soon as the Selection Board has decided, by passing them over, that they are unfit. As they have given twenty or more years to the Navy they should be treated with consideration and not be pilloried in contempt. Amend the Act of 1916 creating selection, by introducing a clause which would allow immediate voluntary retirement to all officers passed over. The following form is suggested: "Provided, that any officer of the U.S. Navy who has been eligible to be considered for recommendation for permanent promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain, or commander of the Navy at any session of the board of naval officers as provided for in the Act of Congress entitled, 'An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, and not recommended for such promotion by said board, shall, upon his own application, be retired on a percentage of pay equal to two and one-half per centum of his shore duty pay for each year of service.' The age in grade retirement could also be retained if desired.

By this means the "unfit" officers who desired to remain in active service under present conditions could do so until retired for age in grade; while more ambitious officers who desired to cast off the shackles of stagnation could do so and could have a chance to prove themselves in other lines of business. At the same time they would not go unrewarded for the long years of service they had given to the Navy; they would not be lost to the Service, but would still be available in time of need. The Selection Board would have an additional function as a semi-retiring board and would have to be more careful in its work. An element of discontent would be removed from the Service and the unfortunate officer would receive the justice which he is not now getting.

The "fit" officer is not greatly interested in the woes of his unfortunate brother. It is time the "unfit" got together and did something to secure justice for themselves. The promotion discussed herein should receive the consideration and support of all those desiring to better naval legislation.

JUSTICE.

GENERAL AND SUMMARY COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I can readily agree that a general court-martial is superior to the jury system and that the average intelligent soldier would prefer being tried by the former. And there is a very good reason for this. The members of a jury are accountable to none. They return a verdict of guilty or innocent and the judge presiding issues the sentence. In the case of a court-martial (general) there is a court stenographer present to make note of every word of testimony given, to be forwarded to the reviewing authorities with the other proceedings. The findings and sentence must be in keeping with military law and jibe with the testimony, otherwise there is a severe reprimand in store for the members of the court and the findings are disapproved. All of which makes for justice toward the accused.

The summary court is, however, a far different matter. In the general court the accused has a counsel to defend him and even members of the court make queries to bring out the truth in aid of the accused. In the summary court there is no one to question excepting the summary court officer. As a rule, his questions are only such as to establish guilt. The accused himself, having little or no legal knowledge or ability, is not in a position to prove his innocence. An Army experience covering eighteen years compels me to the opinion—the opinion of the average thinking enlisted man—that the summary court is nothing short of a relic of the Middle Ages. The average intelligent enlisted man of experience almost invariably, when offered his preference between company punishment and a summary court-martial, takes the company punishment. And he takes it regardless of whether or not he is guilty and regardless of the severity of the company punishment. And there he is showing wisdom. While the accused may be able to prove his innocence, it is rare indeed that a summary court returns a verdict of "not guilty." It is true that the average soldier against whom summary court charges are preferred is guilty of some military offense, but there are numerous exceptions to this rule, the charges in such cases usually being preferred upon the instigation of a non-commissioned officer.

The difference between the summary court and the

ordinary civil court, presided over by a magistrate, lies in the restraining influence of a salutary nature on the one hand, and the utter lack of them on the other; and in the difference between those preferring the charges. In the civil court (of the City Magistrate's type) there are reporters and a court room of spectators to restrain any unjust impulses which the magistrate might have. In the summary court no one knows what the entire testimony is excepting the summary court officer and the accused, excepting when open doors occasionally permit others to overhear. In the civil court the charges are preferred by the policeman. In the summary court the charges are preferred by a brother officer of the presiding official. The two mingle socially, are usually friendly and are frequently very warm friends. The accused is—well, he is an enlisted man, on a different social plane.

Our Army is no more perfect than anything else that is of human construction. Yet the one really black spot is the summary court. And it is surprising to me that officers who really have the interest of the Army, as a whole, at heart refuse to admit this or to strive to wipe that spot out, and merely because the suggestion of a change has come from outside of the Army itself.

SERGEANT MAJOR JUSTICE.

RECRUITING SERVICE FOR CLASS 3 OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There have recently appeared in the columns of your paper many articles on the question, "What is to become of the Class 3 officers?" the old non-commissioned officer temporarily commissioned during the emergency. To overcome all obstacles and to make things agreeable to all concerned, I would recommend the following experiment:

We have to-day in the neighborhood of seventy-five district offices, General Recruiting Service, which have at least two Regular Army officers each. There are hundreds of suboffices which should have, but have not, an officer in charge. There are also general recruit depots such as Fort Slocum, Jefferson Barracks, etc., which have a complement of Regular officers. All are line officers and are badly needed by their organizations. They can easily be replaced by these temporary officers as their present duties are not such as to require a West Point officer, while this class of officers is required, and should be on duty, with the line units.

I would install these temporary officers in these recruiting offices and depots and return the Regular to the line. Not only do I believe that the temporary officers would carry out the duties of recruiting officer well, but I venture the prophecy that they would excel in this particular branch. It would be a big advantage to have an officer who could honestly say to a prospective recruit: "Well, boy, you have all the chances in the world to advance in the Army. I started at the bottom just like you." Who will likely be in a position to picture the Army to an applicant for enlistment better than these old-timers who have worked up from the bottom rung? Surely not the West Pointer who sees only the officer's side of Army life.

CAVALRY.

WARRANT GRADE FOR CLASS 3 OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I feel confident in saying that fifty per cent. of the N.C.O. class 3 officers would accept immediate retirement at the enlisted grade held at time of promotion, and the other fifty per cent. would accept retirement as warrant or chief warrant officers. Senate bill No. 2596, introduced by Senator Gronna, providing for the grade of chief warrant officer for those who held the rank of captain, major or lieutenant colonel, and the grade of warrant officer for those who held the rank of lieutenant for six months or longer, with retirement under the same conditions as enlisted men, meets the approval of the most intelligent class of the old N.C.O.'s, and seems to provide one solution to the problem.

Having twenty-seven and one-half years' service toward retirement I do not intend to be robbed of the fruition of those years by quitting the Service before retirement, simply because the accident of the war made me a field officer for a couple of years. Yet I certainly do not consider it is for the best interest of discipline in the Service for ex-captains, majors and lieutenant colonels to go back to the file closers. The warrant grade seems to offer a happy medium which would be acceptable to all.

MAJOR, CLASS 3.

A WORD FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am not a medical officer, but with all the pow wow about wages someone should say something for them if they are not to be snowed under. A medical officer to pass the required examination for entrance as first lieutenant must be a graduate of college and medical college—say thirty years old. He is required to perform duties which would bring a good income in civil life. Young line officers far outrank him, but that is not the point. They draw much more pay. The standard of equality has slipped.

Now, the proper ending would be to say, "Why don't some one do something for the medical officers," so I will say it, but it won't do any good, because no one will, and they will continue to resign and everyone will wonder why we can't get enough to supply the Army.

CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY.

FURLOUGH TO THE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Adjutant General has called for reports on the number of men in each organization enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, who were recalled from the Reserve, and similar reports on men who will complete their prescribed terms of active service by Dec. 31, 1919. It appears from this, that in the event of men enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, being furloughed to the Reserve in the near future, the Reservists will be released first.

This is as it should be, but there is a class of men who should be released from active service with the Reservists. There are Reservists who enlisted in 1914, and there are men who have never been furloughed to the Reserve, but who enlisted in 1913. If justice is done the latter they should be released with the Reservists.

B. C.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS, STATE TROOPS.

In an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army on the question of how far the Constitution permits the maintenance of troops and the maintenance and organization of militia by states in time of peace, dated July 14, 1919, he says:

"There is no distinction between the militia of the United States and the militia of the several states. The militia of the United States is the combined militia of the several states. The authority over the militia is by the Constitution, cl. 16, sec. 8, Art. 1, distributed between the Federal Government and the states by granting to Congress the power 'to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining' them, to call them forth 'to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions,' and to govern 'such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States,' and by reserving to the states 'the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia and governing it, Johnson v. Sayre, 158 U.S. 109, 114, when not employed in the service of the United States, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In the National Defense Act, 39 Stat. 166, 197-213, Congress has covered the question of the organization, armament and discipline of all such militia as should be organized, leaving to the states, as required by the Constitution, the government, except when in the United States service, appointment of officers and training thereof. It was intended that it should be optional with the states to organize such militia, in addition to the minimum fixed by Congress or the President, as they chose, subject to the requirement that such organization when accomplished conform to the laws applicable to the National Guard.

"The authority reposed in Congress to provide for the organization, arming and disciplining of the militia when exercised by it, as it has been in the National Defense Act, is exclusive. Since Congress has undertaken to prescribe what organized forces may be organized, state police or constabulary, a state cannot legally maintain military forces in time of peace, organized from the militia or otherwise, that are not organized, armed and equipped as provided by Congress for the National Guard or Naval Militia. The militia consists of the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the Unorganized Militia, and so long as the present Federal laws remain unchanged there can be no organized land militia except National Guard organized in accordance with those laws, except as otherwise permitted in sec. 63, National Defense Act."

INSPECTION OF R.O.T.C. UNITS.

Details to Be Watched.

Inspectors of each Reserve Officers' Training Corps district were informed by the War Department on Oct. 10 that during their visits at educational institutions they will be careful to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the number of students enrolled in units, the number of uniforms received, issue and otherwise accounted for, also as to the number of students enrolled in the advanced course and drawing commutation of rations. The facilities for housing and caring for Government property will also be noted and report made of the failure to provide proper facilities for this. The care and housing of ammunition will be especially investigated and any conditions involving danger to the community or other undesirable situations must be corrected. It is directed that ammunition cannot be retained for any other purpose than target practice and if the proper facilities for such practice are not to be secured during the current school year the ammunition must be turned back to the War Department.

Small Arms Instruction and Practice.

The district inspectors of each R.O.T.C. district are informed it is desired that small arms instructions and practice in educational institutions under their supervision be encouraged and stimulated wherever inspections note that through lack of range facilities or of interest such instruction and practice is not receiving due attention. Competition in small arms firing both within the institution and between institutions furnishes an excellent means of stimulating interest in rifle practice among students. It is desired that such competitions within each district be promoted whenever conditions are favorable without additional expense to the Government. The academic year especially affords opportunity for competitions in gallery practice. The rifle clubs, formed in educational institutions under the auspices of the National Association for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, should receive encouragement and assistance whenever possible in the conduct of their small arms competitions and matches. Certain private companies engaged in the manufacture of small arms have organized rifle clubs in schools and colleges and have done excellent work in promoting rifle practice. The work of these clubs should receive encouragement.

DETACHED PLATOON SYSTEM FOR N.G.

Major Gen. Jesse McL. Carter, chief of the Militia Bureau, has issued a circular letter to the adjutants general of all states, the territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia militia, concerning the minimum strength of National Guard companies, which suggests the detached platoon system as a means of solving the problem for National Guard units in small communities. After repeating the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army that the Secretary of War has no authority to permit the organization and recognition of National Guard units of less than the strength prescribed for like units of the Regular Army, the circular letter states that "It is not deemed advisable to make any general reduction in the strength of all National Guard units, even after the termination of the present war period." It continues:

"In those communities which are too small to maintain a company of 100 men, and where the state authorities deem it essential that National Guard troops be located, the detached platoon system authorized for lettered Infantry, Engineer and Coast Artillery companies, and for lettered Cavalry troops, will undoubtedly meet the situation. The conditions required for armory drill pay will apply to each platoon separately as if each platoon were a separate company. The experience during the great war has proven that Infantry companies to be effective must be larger than was formerly consid-

ered necessary. Consequently, a company of sixty-five would receive in time of emergency such a large influx of untrained men in order to bring it up to effective strength that it would be of very little value without further training. Furthermore, the great war has demonstrated that the platoon is the combat unit, and that the basis of all combat training is the training of the platoon. It is therefore essential to provide sufficient men in each platoon to permit training of the platoon as a unit, either alone or in the company. The company of sixty-five men will not provide sufficient men in each platoon to permit this very essential collective training."

"The War Department is interested only in forming an efficient National Guard for state and Federal use in an emergency. If the companies are organized on the basis of sixty-five men, it would undoubtedly be a step backward so far as the efficiency of the National Guard as a whole is concerned. It is believed the detached platoon system authorized by the War Department meets the objections made to the larger strength company, not only without any loss in efficiency, but in fact with a gain in efficiency in that it provides an opportunity for the platoon leaders with detached platoons to obtain by experience those qualities of initiative and leadership so essential to-day for our platoon commanders. If this necessitates some minor difficulties as to the splitting of appropriations between two towns, and the renting of additional armories in the smaller communities, such difficulties should not be permitted to stand in the way of the organization of the larger company, with its resulting advantages of collective training impossible with a company of only sixty-five men."

DISABLED SERVICE MEN AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Under a new policy just put in effect by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, men who have become disabled in the service of the Army or Navy, no matter what the extent or nature of such disability, are enabled to have their applications for training acted on much more quickly than formerly. Heretofore applications were referred from the District Vocational Office to the Federal Board at Washington for action, entailing much delay and needless hardships. Under the new system all of these applications are acted on by traveling field representatives who have been sent out from Washington. They cover the entire country and visit each vocational board at least once every two weeks, at which time all cases ready in the district office are cleared up. The only cases referred to Washington are those involving courses for a period longer than two years. On these the Washington office will give a decision within ten days. Men who have had major amputations, such as the loss of a hand or foot, or both hands or both feet, or loss of sight or one or both eyes, come under a special class. Their applications will be acted on by the District Vocational Officer, who has authority to approve courses up to and including four years in length without referring them to Washington. Cases of this character should be cleared up within twenty-four hours. The Federal Board of Vocational Education has also adopted a definite policy regarding tuberculosis cases. Any arrested case of tuberculosis will be considered as twenty-five per cent. disabled for a period of two years from date of arrest, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has agreed that it will consider arrested cases as twenty-five per cent. disabled for the first six months and ten per cent. for the following eighteen. This decision enables the giving of the necessary hospital and medical treatment to men in this class.

NEW YORK AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION.

The New York state convention of the American Legion closed its session at Rochester on Oct. 11. A resolution was adopted that equitable compensation be granted by Congress to those veterans of the World War who had received honorable discharges, based on a sum not less than fifteen per cent. for each month served. It was decided to omit all reference to the League of Nations. A recommendation was adopted urging that absolute preference be given in the employment of soldiers and sailors. Resolutions were also passed urging Congress to make speedy and proper provision for wounded and permanently disabled men. The convention went on record as in favor of the immediate deportation of alien slackers, men of Bolshevik tendencies and Germans who have been interned during the war. The stricter censorship of soapbox orators was advised. A resolution favoring universal military service was adopted. The following officers and delegates were elected: Chairman, Russell E. Sard of Albany; first vice chairman, Robert A. Greenfield, Westchester; second vice chairman, James F. Goerke, Kingston; third vice chairman, Harold L. Bodamer, Erie; secretary, Wade H. Hayes, New York; treasurer, Joseph L. Seligman, New York. The following were elected as delegates at large to the national convention: Ogden L. Mills, New York, C. W. Wickersham, Tuxedo Park, Rev. Francis A. Kelly, Troy, and Peter M. Hart, Rockland.

FRENCH GIFT TO U.S.S. SEATTLE.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Oct. 11 received from M. Jules Jusserand, Ambassador from France, a bronze statue, presented in the name of the city of de Grasse, in southern France, to the U.S.S. Seattle, which, as the flagship of Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., was the first American warship escorting troop ships to arrive in France after the declaration of war by the United States. The statue bears the following inscription: "The city of de Grasse to the ship Seattle, the first American warship to arrive in France after the beginning of the war. As a token of gratitude for the aid brought by the United States in the struggle for right and liberty and for the homage which Admiral Gleaves, commander of the American squadron, has rendered to Admiral de Grasse." Secretary Daniels said it gave him sincere pleasure to accept this tribute from the citizens of de Grasse and that he would be happy to forward it to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Seattle as a gift from a city of the old world to a naval vessel named for one of the youngest cities of the new world.

WELFARE WORK IN U.S. ARMY.

The Education and Recreation Branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, which has taken over the work of the welfare organizations, recently received from France more than 1,000,000 text-books used by the A.E.F. These are being catalogued and listed for the use of the Army camps and posts in this country. The

surplus equipment of the Army will be used to equip different vocational schools. Commanding officers of camps are instructed to select their own civilian personnel, both men and women, to carry on the welfare work. The Education and Recreation Branch has already established a booking office for theatricals and vaudeville companies to play in camps during the coming year. It has also established its own moving picture exchange. The welfare work of the Education and Recreation Branch is limited to this country. Welfare organizations have been asked to continue their work with the American forces abroad.

ARMY ORDNANCE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the Army Ordnance Association will be held at Aberdeen Proving Ground Oct. 24 and 25. It will include an actual demonstration of ordnance used in the war, including the firing of different sized guns, railway artillery, trench mortars, airplane bombs and flares, and caterpillar mounted artillery. An inspection of the artillery, ammunition and the craters caused by the explosion of the shells will be permitted. The demonstration is to be given for the benefit of the men who mobilized the industrial army in connection with the production of Ordnance during the war and who comprise the Army Ordnance Association. Addresses will be made by Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, and Major Gen. J. H. Rice, Chief Ordnance Officer, A.E.F.

MEETING OF U.S.N.R.F. OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association will be held on Oct. 16 at the American House at Boston, Mass. Rear Admiral W. S. Sims will be present if possible and will address the officers. Information of interest to all Naval Reserve officers will be discussed, including confirmation of rank, promotions, organization of the Reserve Force into units, training, cruises, obligations and privileges under the Naval Reserve act. There will be a "get-together" dinner at six o'clock. Those who are arranging the meeting are attempting to get in touch with as many Naval Reserve officers as is possible, all of whom will be welcome at the dinner, whether or not they are members of the association.

NAVAL RESERVE AVIATORS.

Commanding officers of air stations and aviation detachments are authorized to permit officers in the Naval Reserve Force who hold certificates of qualification as naval aviators to engage in practice flying, in so far as the facilities permit, within the limits of the station, but no such officer will be permitted to solo until he has made a flight with a competent check pilot and is found qualified to solo. Reserve officers on inactive duty status while engaged in flights in accordance with above, are not on active duty status, and there is no provision of law by which any injuries received during such flights could be considered as in line of duty.

ARMY TICKETS FOR ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

The Army Athletic Council desires to inform all officers of the Army and members of the Army Athletic Council that the date Oct. 25 is the date on which the distribution of tickets for the Army-Navy football game will take place. Requests for tickets received after this date, Oct. 25, will not be honored until all requests received prior to Oct. 25 have been fulfilled. The Army Athletic Council would appreciate the early application for tickets. Send subscriptions to Capt. Philip Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer, Army Athletic Council, West Point, N.Y.

WAR BONUS FOR FIELD CLERKS.

The Secretary of War has authorized the payment of the \$60 bonus to honorably discharged Army field clerks, including field clerks, Q.M.C. Field clerks heretofore separated from Service who were not paid \$60 bonus at the time of discharge will forward claim to the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D.C., accompanied by discharge order bearing endorsement of final payment, together with affidavit to effect that claimant has not previously been paid this amount. In case of refundment of the \$60, no later payment having been made, receipt covering such refundment will accompany the claim.

BILL FOR LIEUTENANT GENERALS REPORTED.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Oct. 17 favorably reported the bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general on the active list in the U.S. Army and authorizing the President to appoint three officers to this grade. The officers who would be appointed under this bill are not named, but their records are given so that none other than Gen. Peyton C. March and Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Hunter Liggett could be appointed to the grade of lieutenant general provided for in the bill.

NEW HEAD OF NAVAL OPERATING FORCES.

Capt. David C. Harrahan, U.S.N., is now in charge of the Naval Operating Forces in the office of Naval Operations, Navy Department. Comdr. Walter B. Woodson, who was detailed to this post in January, 1918, and whose services during the latter part of hostilities were conspicuous because of the efficient handling of a great mass of detail, has been detached and ordered to command of the U.S.S. Bernadon with the Atlantic Fleet.

MILITARY MARCHES WANTED FOR HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major Gen. C. G. Morton, U.S.A., commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, "wishes that any officer would send him the names of some perfectly fine military marches—marches that lift men's feet off the ground in unison. Sousa's marches were excellent, but are now out of date. Well known hymns, like 'Onward Christian Soldier' not excluded, nor are foreign marches."

NEW YORK N.G. TO BE 27TH DIVISION.

The Secretary of War approves the request to designate the division of National Guard troops to be organized in the state of New York as the 27th. Should another division be formed in New York later, its designation will be considered then.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The retirement of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry and Rear Admiral William F. Fullam is noted at length on page 190.

Col. Euclid B. Friel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired on Oct. 8 upon his own application after more than thirty years' service, was born in Pennsylvania on July 29, 1867. He graduated from the medical department of the University of California in 1888. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army on Oct. 29, 1889, received the rank of captain on Oct. 29, 1894, was promoted to major, Med. Corps, on June 28, 1902, and became a lieutenant colonel on Feb. 18, 1910. He was promoted to colonel on July 1, 1916.

Lieut. Col. Harry H. Pattison, Cav., U.S.A., was retired on Oct. 9 upon his own application, after more than thirty years' service. Colonel Pattison was born in Ohio on Oct. 28, 1868. He entered the U.S. Military Academy on June 15, 1889, lieutenant on June 12, 1893. He became a first lieutenant on March 2, 1899, and obtained his captaincy on Feb. 19, 1901; was promoted major July 1, 1916, and lieutenant colonel on July 25, 1917. On Aug. 5, of the same year he was appointed colonel of Infantry in the National Army.

Major Herman A. Sievert, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service on Oct. 7, 1919, on his own application after more than thirty years' service. He was born in Ohio, Feb. 22, 1868, and first entered the Regular Army as a private in the 11th Infantry, Dec. 11, 1888, and rose to the rank of sergeant in that command. He also served as a private and corporal in the 12th Infantry, and received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, in March, 1896. He subsequently, among other assignments, served in the 4th, 9th, 7th and 9th regiments of Cavalry.

Capt. Lee H. Stewart, Inf., U.S.A., was retired for disability incident to the service on Oct. 13. He was born in Illinois on Nov. 3, 1886, and was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry on April 24, 1912. He became a first lieutenant on July 1, 1916, and was promoted to captain on May 15, 1917. He became a major in the National Army on June 7, 1918.

Capt. John P. Adams, Inf., U.S.A., was retired on Oct. 9, on account of physical disability incident to the service. Captain Adams, who was born in Tennessee on Aug. 19, 1879, entered the Army as a private on July 5, 1901. He served in the 52d and 122d Companies, Coast Art., and in the Hospital Corps, where he became a sergeant, until Jan. 26, 1906. He was appointed a second lieutenant on Jan. 27, 1906, and became a first lieutenant on March 23, 1911, attained his captaincy on July 1, 1916, and was appointed a major (temp.) on Nov. 17, 1917.

Capt. Marcel S. Keene, C.A.C., U.S.A., was retired on Oct. 11, on account of physical disability incident to the service. He was born in Maryland on July 13, 1886, and was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry from civil life on Sept. 25, 1908. He was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps on Nov. 16, 1908, and became a first lieutenant on March 11, 1911. He was given his captaincy on July 1, 1916, and was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps on July 25, 1917, where he served until March 1, 1918. He was appointed a major in the National Army on Feb. 28, 1918, and on Sept. 14, 1918, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A. Captain Keene was graduated from the Coast Artillery School in 1913 and from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1906.

Capt. Julius Lindenstruth, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., was retired on Oct. 11, under the National Defense Act, with the grade of captain and the pay and allowances of master signal electrician, U.S.A. Captain Lindenstruth was born in Maryland on Sept. 15, 1877. He entered the Army as a private on Dec. 15, 1907, joining the 5th Cavalry. He rose to sergeant and served in the 5th and 1st Cavalry until Oct. 16, 1908. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts on Sept. 17, 1908, and became a first lieutenant on Feb. 1, 1910. He was reappointed a first lieutenant on Aug. 5, 1914, and promoted to captain on April 2, 1918.

Provisional 1st Lieut. Kirk W. Howry, Field Art., U.S.A., was retired for disability incident to the service on Oct. 13. Lieutenant Howry was born in Michigan on May 23, 1896, and was appointed a second lieutenant of Field Artillery on Oct. 26, 1917. He became a first lieutenant (Temp.) on July 3, 1918.

Provisional 1st Lieut. Henry P. Taylor, Field Art., U.S.A., was retired Oct. 13, 1919, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Virginia on April 15, 1891, and appointed a second lieutenant of Field Artillery on Oct. 26, 1917. On July 9, 1918, he became a first lieutenant (Temp.).

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William T. Russell, U.S.A., retired, died on Oct. 11, 1919, the seventieth anniversary of his birth, at his home, 7 Phelps place, New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y. General Russell, who was an officer of distinguished service, was born at Mount Vernon, Ala., on Oct. 11, 1849. He was a son of the late Major William H. Russell, U.S.A., and Lucinda Gayle Russell. He received his appointment to the U.S.M.A., on July 1, 1869, was graduated third in his class on June 13, 1873, and promoted second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His first duty was at Willets Point, N.Y. He served as assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy from Aug. 30, 1876, to Aug. 28, 1880, being promoted first lieutenant on Sept. 12, 1877. He was subsequently in charge of river and harbor improvements and surveys and improvements on the Mississippi river from White river to Warrenton. He was next, in succession, Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia; in command at Willets Point from July to November, 1895, and then in charge of river and harbor works and fortifications in Alabama and Mississippi, having received his captaincy on March 17, 1884. He became a major on Jan. 6, 1896, lieutenant colonel on April 23, 1904, colonel on Feb. 28, 1908, brigadier general and Chief of Engineers on Aug. 12, 1913. He was a member of the Mississippi River Commission from 1876 to 1913, his last duty assignment having been in charge of the improvement of the Ohio river, of the Great Miami embankment of the Ohio river and the operation of snag boats on that river; of the construction of lock and dam numbered 37, Ohio and Kentucky; of rebuilding ice piers at Middleport and Gallipolis, Ohio, and of supervising the construction of bridge across the Ohio river. From 1899 to 1913 he also served as president of the Rivers and Harbors Commission. At the time of his retirement he was president of the examining board for

the promotion of engineer officers and senior member of the New York Harbor Line-Board and of the Board of Army Engineers directing fortification work in the Eastern Department. As a member of the New York Harbor Board he had charge of the Chelsea improvement, as well as of the improvements in Newark bay and of the rivers of Northern New Jersey generally. Some years ago his physical condition was such that he could not take the endurance test, and was ordered before a retiring board, but his services were so highly regarded by President Roosevelt that he modified the test order in the case of General Russell. In 1881, while a lieutenant, General Russell married Miss Jeanie Ellis, daughter of John W. Ellis, who was at that time Governor of North Carolina. Mrs. Russell died in 1897. General Russell left four sons and three daughters. One son, Capt. Daves Russell, Inf., was killed at Verdun on Oct. 13, 1918. General Russell's funeral took place on Oct. 14. The body was taken to Washington for interment at Arlington National Cemetery on the following day.

Major William F. Daughton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who had been on duty with the A.E.F., was killed by an automobile in Paris on Oct. 11, according to a dispatch to the New York Herald. Major Daughton was crossing the Champ Elysees when struck by the machine. He was taken at once to the American Red Cross Hospital in Rue Boileau, but died soon afterward. The police authorities arrested the chauffeur, who it was reported is being held pending an investigation of the accident. Mrs. Daughton, who was with her husband when he was struck by the machine, was not injured.

Capt. William Dawson Conrad, U.S.A., retired, died on Oct. 1, 1919, after a long illness at 357 78th street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Captain Conrad was born in Fort Stanton, N.M., the son of the late Major Casper H. Conrad, a hero of the Spanish War, who died during that period. William D. Conrad went into the U.S. Army as a private and was promoted from the ranks to a captaincy. He served in campaigns in the Philippines and also in Alaska. He was a brother of Col. Casper H. Conrad, jr., U.S.A., now at Fort Leavenworth. After his retirement fifteen years ago Captain Conrad entered the mining field, in which he was prominently known as a prospector at Gila Bend, Ariz., and in Texas. He was a thirty-second degree Freemason. He formerly lived at 1030 84th street, Brooklyn, N.Y., with his sister, Mrs. Violet Conrad Elliott, who has just moved to 134 Croton avenue, Mt. Kisco, N.Y. Captain Conrad was a bachelor and is survived by his brother and sister.

Mrs. Robert Crittenden Smith, mother of Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, Major E. V. Smith and Lieut. C. C. Smith, U.S.A., died at Orange, Calif., on Sept. 25, 1919.

Ethel Irene Lehman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Lehman, of Sackets Harbor, N.Y., died at Highwood, Ill., Oct. 6, 1919, after a sudden and completely unexpected attack of heart trouble. Miss Lehman was twenty-three years of age at the time of her death, and was visiting relatives in Highwood. "Miss Lehman," writes a correspondent, "was well known in Sackets Harbor, where her sweet disposition and agreeable characteristics won her the friendship and admiration of everyone with whom she came in contact. Her hosts of friends in Sackets Harbor and elsewhere mourn her passing." Her interment was in the Fort Sheridan cemetery Oct. 9, 1919. Besides the parents two sisters, Violet and Mirtle, survive her.

Miss Loise Tenet, sister of Mrs. Richardson, wife of Comdr. W. A. Richardson, U.S.N., now on duty at Annapolis, died in Paris, Texas, on Oct. 9, 1919. Mrs. Richardson was called suddenly to the bedside of her sister a few days before. Miss Tenet had been on a visit to Annapolis recently.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARDSON CLOVER.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired, one of the best known officers in the Service, with a long and distinguished career in the Navy, died on Oct. 15 on a train between Rawlins and Cheyenne, Wyo., while on his way from San Francisco to Washington. He had been a sufferer from nephritis for a long time. The point near where he died is the highest altitude on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, being more than 7,000 feet elevation. His personal physician, Dr. A. J. Kahn, accompanied him from San Francisco, as did his wife and daughter. The body was taken to his home at 1535 New Hampshire avenue, Washington. Admiral Clover was born at Hagerstown, Md., on July 11, 1846. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in the class of 1867. His first duty was in the U.S.S. *Susquehanna* in West Indian waters. He then served in the U.S.S. *Albany* in 1868-69, was then detailed to the Naval Observatory and next did duty on board the U.S.S. *Michigan* and in the U.S.S. *Ticonderoga*, on the South Atlantic Station from January, 1871, to February, 1874. He was in the Coast Survey ship *Hassler*, in Pacific coast waters from 1874 to 1877, and in the U.S.S. *Wyoming*, on the European Station, from February, 1878, to June, 1881, when he was assigned to duty in the Coast Survey office. He was in command of the Coast Survey schooner *Palimurus* in 1882-83, during a survey of Long Island Sound, and of the Coast Survey ship *Patterson* from 1884 to 1886, when he was placed in charge of the survey of southeast Alaska. He was subsequently on duty at the Naval War College, served in the U.S.S. *Pensacola*, was executive officer of the U.S.S. *Dolphin* in 1888 and made a cruise around the world. He was on duty at the U.S. Hydrographic Office from December, 1889, to June, 1893, and was a member of the Phytian Board on the reorganization of the Navy.

During 1894-95 he was executive officer of the U.S.S. *Chicago* and then served as a member of the board revising the Navy Regulations. He was in command of the U.S.S. *Dolphin* from April, 1896, to May, 1897, following which he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence. He was a member of the War and Strategy Board during March and April, 1898, and at his urgent solicitation was placed in command of the U.S.S. *Bancroft* on May 1, 1898, being engaged in the blockade and operations about Havana and the north coast of Cuba and taking part in the conveying of General Shafter's 5th Army Corps from Port Tampa to Siboney. He assisted in the landing of the 5th Corps at Daiquiri and joined in the bombardment of the Spanish camp there. The clearing of the channel above Guantanamo of torpedoes, the reinforcement of the blockade of Havana and of the south coast of Cuba west of the Isle of Pines followed. At the close of the war with Spain he assumed command of Office of Naval Intelligence. From 1900 to 1903 he served as naval attaché at London and shared the popularity which Joseph H. Choate, then American Ambassador, enjoyed in the British capital. His next tour of duty was as captain of the U.S.S. *Wisconsin*, on the Asiatic Station, and upon its conclusion became president of the Board of Inspe-

tion and Survey, which post he held until his retirement on July 11, 1908, after a total sea service of twenty-one years and five months. He reached the rank of rear admiral on Nov. 8, 1907.

In 1886 Admiral Clover married Mary Eudora Miller, daughter of United States Senator John F. Miller, of Oakland, Calif., who was a member of the firm of Miller and Lux, and who with John F. Chisholm and Maxwell, an Englishman, were the largest ranch and cattle owners ever known in the West. The cattle of Miller and Lux were numbered by the hundreds of thousands and their land by the tens of thousands of acres. When Senator Miller died he left a large part of his immense fortune to his daughter. Since his retirement Admiral and Mrs. Clover have made their home in Washington, although frequently visiting Oakland, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, Calif.

Col. Leary and Lieut. Hillingsworth Killed.

Lieut. Col. Edward M. Leary, 4th Cav., and Pilot Lieut. J. Y. Hillingsworth, Flight A, 8th Squadron, were killed, and Lieut. F. W. Connolly, of the same organization was seriously injured, as a result of an airplane crash on Sept. 27, a quarter of a mile north of Fort Ringgold in the lower Rio Grande country in Texas. Colonel Leary's widow resides at Fort Bliss with their two children, a son, John, twelve years old, and a daughter, Margaret, ten years old. Colonel Leary had been with the 4th Cavalry but a few weeks when he was killed. He was made a temporary colonel in September, 1917, and assigned to command of the 315th Train Headquarters and Military Police, which organization he organized and drilled at Camp Travis, Texas, as a part of the 90th Division. In May, 1918, he was assigned to the 358th Infantry, as colonel, which he commanded through all its operations in Europe. The latter was part of the 90th Division which did notable work in San Mihiel, the Meuse and the Argonne and was part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. It was while commanding the 358th Infantry that he led two sections of machine guns and two platoons of Infantry under heavy machine gun and Artillery fire to the assistance of one of his battalions in order to protect its flank. For this extraordinary heroism he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. On Colonel Leary's return to the United States in June, 1919, he was temporarily stationed in El Paso with the 7th Cavalry. In September he was reassigned with his old rank of lieutenant colonel to the 4th Cavalry. Colonel Leary was born in November, 1865, in Chamberlain, Mass. He was graduated from West Point in 1892. He served through the Cuban campaign of the war with Spain and afterward in the Philippines. He had been an officer in the 2d, 11th, 7th and 4th Cavalry Regiments. Mrs. Leary, his widow, is a daughter of Brig. Gen. G. A. Dodd, who now resides in Ithaca, N.Y.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. George Evans Stewart, 10th Inf., U.S.A., and Elizabeth Stewart Wildman, daughter of the late John T. Stewart, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, were married at All Saints Episcopal Church, Omaha, Nebr., on Oct. 6, 1919.

Col. Ephraim G. Peyton, U.S.A., was married to Mrs. Bertha Moore Stillman, at Goshen, N.Y., on Oct. 15, the ceremony taking place at St. James's Church. Miss Aetta Crawford Stillman, daughter of the bride, was flower girl and Col. G. W. Oliver best man. Mrs. Peyton is the daughter of the late Major and Mrs. Jonathan Owen Moore, of Albany, N.Y. Colonel Peyton, who was born in Mississippi on Jan. 19, 1876, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry on Feb. 15, 1899, promoted to first lieutenant on Feb. 2, 1901, became a captain on March 12, 1907, and a major on May 15, 1917. He was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the National Army on Aug. 5, 1917, and promoted to colonel on July 30, 1918, taking command of the 320th Infantry. He took part in the St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne offensives. He also served in the Philippines from June, 1899, to March, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Walter Mahood, of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Myrtis, to Lieut. Col. L. E. Goodier, jr., U.S.A., son of Col. and Mrs. L. E. Goodier, judge advocate, U.S.A.

The marriage of Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Awtry, U.S.N., to Miss Isabel M. Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Warren, of 239 West 71st street, New York city, is to take place on Oct. 18 at the home of her parents. The bride's family being in mourning, the wedding will be a simple one. Miss Elizabeth Thorne, of Montclair, N.J., is to be the only attendant of the bride, while the best man is to be Lieut. Robert A. Awtry, U.S.N.

Major Harold R. Richards, Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth M. Williams were married on Sept. 15, 1919, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams, 400 West 55th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of Brussels net and filet lace over ivory satin foundation. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and platinum bar pin, and carried a shower bouquet of sweetheart roses and orchids. The Rev. Frank Harper Hays, cousin of the bride, read the service in the living room, which was banked with ferns, palms and chrysanthemums. The wedding music was played by Mr. Clarence D. Sears. A reception was held following the ceremony. There were numerous out-of-town guests. Major and Mrs. Richards will be at home at Washington Barracks, D.C., after Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Stevens, of Glen Ridge, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn Ross, and Capt. H. Maris Black, Coast Art., U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Maris L. Black, of Villanova.

Major George J. Newgarden, jr., U.S.A., was married at Washington on Oct. 14 to Miss Joan H. Duhamel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Duhamel, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and sister of Major Notley Y. Duhamel, U.S.A. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Sarah H. Young, 2223 Q street, N.W. The Duhamel family is in mourning, in consequence only a few intimate friends were invited to witness the ceremony. The best man was Major Paul W. Newgarden, U.S.A., while the bride's attendant was Miss Elizabeth Koonce, of Washington.

The marriage of Capt. Arthur H. Doig, U.S.A., to Miss Adelaide Bell Heath, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell Heath, took place at Washington on Oct. 15 in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Gen.

Joseph K. Barnes, U.S.A., who was Surgeon General of the Army during the latter part of the Civil War and for some years afterwards. Miss Elizabeth Heath was maid of honor and Lieut. Col. S. W. Baird, U.S.A., of the General Staff, best man. The ushers were Col. C. Lacey Hill, Lieut. Col. Thomas Cook, Arthur Campbell and Gilbert Marshall, Major Edward Harrison, U.S.A.; Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., and Robert Barton and Baline Mallou. Captain Doig is on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff.

Roger Lee Branham, formerly first lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, U.S.A., and Miss Constance Kellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William V. Kellen, of Boston, were married in Cohasset, Mass., Sept. 20, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson Tilton announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Charles Haines Hix, jr., of Norfolk. The wedding will take place in the late autumn. Miss Tilton is the granddaughter of the late Major McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Sawyer Rogers, of New York city and Beaumont Farm, Ramsey, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Hazel May, to Lieut. Donald Alexander Green, U.S.N. Miss Rogers is a graduate of Columbia University. She made her debut at a dinner-dance at the Hotel Astor last March. Since then she has been prominent in the younger circles of club life in New York. She is chairman of the Junior Cabinet of the New York Mozart Society. Lieutenant Green is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green, of Waukesha, Wis. He is a graduate of Annapolis, class of 1918. At present he is attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. M. H. Landon, of 122 West 73d street, New York city, announces the engagement of her daughter, Marion A. Landon, to Lieut. Ralph G. Baber, U.S.A. Lieutenant Baber is at present stationed at Camp Merritt, N.J.

Mrs. Augustus Bomberger announces the marriage of her daughter, Julia Wright, to Mr. John Webb Hogg, on Sept. 27. At Christ Church, Pepper Merion, Pa. A reception followed at the home of the bride and was attended only by the relatives and a few close friends of the bride and groom. Mr. John Webb Hogg is the younger son of Commodore and Mrs. William S. Hogg, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Tan Beta Pi Society of Engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Irving Eggleston, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha, and Lieut. William J. Larson, U.S.N.

Major Joseph J. McConville, U.S.A., was married at Paterson, N.J., on Oct. 16 to Miss Stephanie A. Wall, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Wall, of Paterson. Several hundred relatives and friends attended the ceremony. Capt. James V. McConville, U.S.A., was best man. Miss Florence Wall, sister of the bride, was her only attendant. Major McConville, who is stationed at Governors Island, N.Y., served in France with the 56th Infantry, A.E.F.

Lieut. John C. Butner, jr., U.S.A., was married in New York city on Oct. 16 to Miss Gwendolen Brandon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon, of 122 West 75th street. There were no attendants and the wedding party was small. Lieutenant Butner and his bride met in France, where he was serving with the A.E.F. and where she worked with the Red Cross in Coblenz and in the Pyrenees. She returned to New York in August.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter, Alexandrine Rowan, was born to Comdr. S. C. Rowan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rowan at Washington, D.C., on Oct. 12, 1919.

A son, William Patrick Kelleher, jr., was born to Capt. W. P. Kelleher, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kelleher at Mitchel Field, N.Y., on Oct. 10, 1919.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine T. Andrews have returned to their apartment at the Cordova, Washington, D.C.

Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A., retired, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. John D. Burnett at the Nelson Hotel, Rockford, Ill., for several delightful days, renewing old acquaintances in the 6th Division.

Henry Phelan, son of Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., has received an appointment as a candidate for West Point. He was born and raised in the Army, and is at present attending the Central High School in Manila.

Mrs. Frederick A. Dale and Miss Audrey Dale have returned from Atlantic City and are now at Hotel Astor, New York. Miss Dale left for Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff Manor, New York, on Oct. 7. Mrs. Dale expects to be at Hotel Astor until Colonel Dale's return from the Philippines, where he has been for nearly four years.

Capt. George F. Patten, U.S.A., retired, has arrived in Seattle, Wash., having driven his car from West Point, N.Y., his last station. He covered the entire distance, 3,499 miles, in twenty days. The only stop-over being in Highland Park, Ill., where he visited relatives for several weeks. Mrs. Patten and the boys will join him in Seattle in a short time.

Major Cornelius W. Wickersham, formerly assistant chief of staff, 27th Division, and later a member of the General Staff of the 4th Corps and 2d Army, A.E.F., has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government. Major Wickersham, who was also recently cited by General Pershing for service in the battle of St. Mihiel has been active in the organization of the American Legion and is president of President Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 1 of New York.

Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U.S.A., who has been in command of the American troops at Archangel, Russia, arrived at New York from Brest on Oct. 15, having left Archangel several weeks ago with the last of the American forces to leave there. General Richardson said that of 199 American soldiers who had been killed in action or had died in Northern Russia, eighty-two had been killed by Bolsheviks. On Sept. 27 the bodies of the 199 men had been sent from Archangel to Brest for transfer to the United States.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., was among the notable persons who received the King and the Queen of Belgium on their arrival at Oakland, Calif., on Oct. 14, from Santa Barbara, where they had been enjoying the climate and scenery of Southern California for three days. While crossing the bay from Oakland to San Francisco, the U.S.S. New Mexico fired the national salute. King Albert dined on board the ship that evening as the guest of Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Ensign William R. Cushner, U.S.N., was a guest at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, last week.

Col. Charles W. Exton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Exton have taken a house at 1742 R street, Washington.

Mrs. John F. Hines, wife of Captain Hines, U.S.N., is at the Clinton, 10th and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.

Comdr. Robert T. Jasper, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jasper are established for the winter at 1410 21st street, Washington.

Mrs. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, wife of Captain Hasbrouck, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Minnesota, has taken a house at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Capt. William G. DuBose, U.S.N., and Mrs. DuBose are at the Highlands, Connecticut avenue and California street, Washington, for the winter.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Merry, U.S.A., have recently had as their guest at their home in Washington Miss Mary Hobson, of Dallas, Texas.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Scott, U.S.N., have had as their guest in Philadelphia Miss Scott's mother, Mrs. T. Lockitt Talmadge, of Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frank McIntyre have as their guest at their apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, Miss Kate McIntyre, of Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Douglas L. Crane, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crane, the latter formerly Miss Emily Strother, have leased for the winter an apartment at 16 West Read street, Baltimore.

Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chamberlain have returned to Washington and are for the season established in their new home, 1820 Jefferson place.

Col. Charles H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lyman have arrived in Washington from Parris Island, S.C., and are at their home, 2003 Belmont road, for the winter.

Brig. Gen. Medorem Crawford, U.S.A., retired, has returned to his home, 1312 19th street, Washington, after an absence of several months, spent visiting in Oregon.

Capt. James R. Manning, U.S.A., and Mrs. Manning have returned from France and are with Mrs. Manning's mother, Mrs. John J. Donaldson, at her country home at Relay, near Baltimore.

Capt. John E. Enright, U.S.A., and Mrs. Enright are leaving Washington on Oct. 21 for a visit to the Pacific coast. Mrs. Enright will remain in California until after the holidays.

Mrs. William B. Caperton and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Caperton, U.S.N., who have been visiting in New London, Conn., have returned to Newport, R.I.

Col. Charles A. Booth, U.S.A., retired and Mrs. Booth have as their guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hench, and little son, of New York, at 1806 Ontario place, Washington.

Mrs. W. H. Porter, jr., wife of Lieutenant Porter, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Manning, 918 North Calvert street, Baltimore, while Lieutenant Porter is absent on sea duty.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., and their daughter, Miss Marguerite Symons, who spent the past summer in Cazenovia, N.Y., have returned to their home, 1606 New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Alexander F. Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Magruder have closed their country home at Frederick, Md., and are at their house, 1825 Jefferson place, Washington, for the winter season.

Mrs. Charles Bromwell and Miss Mildred Bromwell, widow and daughter of the late Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington and will spend some days at the Shoreham while opening their home on Q street.

Lieut. Comdr. Sankey Bacon, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bacon, with their young daughter, Miss Betty Bacon, are motoring from Washington to San Diego, Calif., where Lieutenant Commander Bacon has been ordered for duty.

Major Richard H. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been decorated by the French government as an officer of the French Legion d'Honneur. In addition to this decoration Major Williams has received the D.S.M. and the British D.S.O.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett had as their guests for the past week at their country place, Wakefield Manor, Va., Mrs. Frederick Chapin and her daughter, Miss Virginia Chapin, one of the coming season's debutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur Lighthall, of Syracuse, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Kilburn Lighthall, to Lieut. William Donaldson Fleming, Med. Corps, U.S.A., formerly of Boulder, Colo. Dr. Fleming is at present stationed at Camp Upton.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie Downing entertained at dinner at Rauscher's, Washington, on Oct. 11 for Miss Adelaide Heath and Capt. Arthur Haldene Doig, U.S.A., whose marriage took place at Epiphany Church on Oct. 15.

Carl H. Butman, formerly a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Service, and for the last few months assistant to Edwin Newdick, Director of the War Department News Bureau, has been appointed director. Mr. Newdick resigned to engage in publicity work for the Plumb Plan Association.

Major R. W. Riefkohl, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed to command the battalion of 500 enlisted specialists who are proceeding to Warsaw, Poland, as part of the Typhus Relief Expedition, headed by Col. H. L. Gilchrist, M.C. Major Riefkohl will leave Paris for Warsaw on Oct. 1.

Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, of the British navy, has resigned as First Sea Lord, and will be succeeded by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet. Admiral Wemyss was appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe in December last.

Mrs. J. M. Wheate, wife of Lieut. Col. J. M. Wheate, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has taken an apartment for the winter at 1821 Lake street, San Francisco, Calif., in order to be with her son, Stanley Wheate, who is at Drew's School, California street, preparing for the West Point examination in February.

Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., commanding the American forces in Siberia, by direction of President Wilson, has decorated John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission to Russia, with the Distinguished Service Medal, according to a belated Associated Press message from Vladivostok, dated Sept. 25.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Pitt Scott, U.S.N., are at the Aldine, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Leigh Noyes, wife of Commander Noyes, U.S.N., is at the Brighton, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Rear Admiral Welles, U.S.N., is stopping at the Lincoln, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. John P. Finley, U.S.A., and Miss Finley have taken an apartment at 3 West 87th street, New York city.

Capt. George E. Gelm, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gelm have taken an apartment at the Dupont, Twentieth street, Washington.

Miss Leola Perry, of Panama, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Parrott at their home at 1858 California street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John T. Bowers, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bowers, U.S.N., has taken a house on the Girard Estate, Philadelphia, for October.

Miss Natalie Magruder, sister of Lieut. Comdr. J. Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., has returned to her apartments at the Connecticut, Washington.

Major Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Henry, who recently arrived in Washington, have taken an apartment at the Brighton, California street.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., are established for the winter at the Hotel Lafayette, corner of Sixteenth and I streets, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Shaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shaw announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Bridgman Shaw, on Oct. 5, 1919, at Narberth, Pa.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph M. Hemphill and Miss Orajo Hemphill have returned to their home on P street, Washington. They spent the summer at North Hatley, Canada.

Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army, has returned to Washington, D.C., for the winter and is at her home, 1820 Jefferson place.

Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Porter have closed their cottage on Shoreby Hill, Jamestown, R.I., and are at the Hotel Iroquois, 49 West 44th street, for the month of October.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen and Miss Florence Gheen, who spent the summer at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N.J., have returned to their home on New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Mrs. J. Marshall Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson, widow and daughter of Commander Robinson, U.S.N., have returned to their apartments at the Lonsdale, Washington, after spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Richards, widow of Lieutenant Commander Richards, U.S.N., and little Andy Richards have returned to their home, 1522 P street, Washington.

Capt. Paul R. Frank, Cav., U.S.A., son-in-law of Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., resigned from the Army, to take effect Oct. 7, 1919. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1915, and was last on duty at Fort Bliss, Texas.

A son, Glenn Luman Allen, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Glenn L. Allen, 11th Inf., U.S.A., at Atlanta, Ga., on Oct. 8, 1919. Captain Allen is at present on duty with Demobilization Center, Camp Gordon, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. Allen are residing at 833 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. George R. Harrison and children have returned to Washington, D.C., from Governors Island, N.Y., where they have been spending the summer with Mrs. Harrison's parents, Col. and Mrs. S. W. Miller. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harrison have taken apartments at 1320 21st street, N.W., Washington.

Major Harold L. Finley, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Finley have given up their apartment at the Monmouth, Washington, D.C., and after a short visit with relatives in Connecticut will go to Camp Grant, Ill., where Major Finley has been ordered to report to the commanding general, 6th Division, U.S.A., for duty.

Marshal Foch is scheduled to arrive in New York from France on Nov. 11, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, for the purpose of paying a visit to this country, according to a press message of Oct. 3 from Paris. His coming, however, depends upon there being no immediate need for his presence in France following the expected ratification of the peace treaty.

The executive committee of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board has recommended that a memorial to the Yale men who fell in the World War be erected in the university quadrangle, and that the sum of \$150,000 be appropriated for the purpose. Some of the most distinguished sculptors in the country will be invited to send designs as soon as the site has been determined.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was to be the principal speaker at the opening of a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a perpetual memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. The campaign, which is to be in charge of the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association of New York, commenced with a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Oct. 17. Memorial meetings are to be held in numerous cities and towns throughout the United States during the week of Oct. 20. The memorial is to consist of the building at 28 East 20th street, New York, where the former President of the United States was born, and which it is planned to make a shrine of patriotism and a school of Americanism under the name of Roosevelt House.

Officers at Camp Jessup, Ga., gave a brilliant reception recently at the camp, the special guests of honor being Colonel Doyle, the camp commander, and Mrs. Doyle. The reception was an *al fresco* affair, held on the tennis court inclosure, which was elaborately decorated. One-half of this inclosure was used for dancing, the floor-covered in canvas, while on the other half were individual tables, at which the guests were seated for refreshments, and for the supper, which was served at twelve o'clock. The walls were outlined with palms and floral decorations. The Officers' Club, which was reached through covered trellises and pergolas, lighted by Japanese lanterns, was used for the informal gathering of the guests. The terraces surrounding the clubhouse were also lighted brilliantly by Japanese lanterns and vari-colored electric lights. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Doyle, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Major Generals Snow and Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Halford, Col. and Mrs. J. G. McElroy. The visiting members of the House Military Affairs Committee, Congressmen Anthony, Hull, Field, Fisher, Caldwell, Crago and Harrison, were distinguished guests, as were Governor and Mrs. Dancy.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. P. Pierson, U.S.A., have moved into Apartment 507, 1726 M street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, U.S.A., have taken a house at 1737 Q street, N.W., in Washington, for the winter.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. F. R. Laferty, U.S.A., at Bonham, Texas, on Oct. 3. She has been named Lucille.

Major J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., has left Craig Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., and gone to the Eastbourne, Pacific avenue, Atlantic City.

Mrs. F. F. Jewett and her two sons sailed for France on Oct. 8, to join Lieutenant Colonel Jewett, who is still on duty at Brest.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., and Miss Carolyn Nash have returned to Washington and are at their home on Q street.

A daughter, Agnes Marguerite Anthony, was born to Lieut. Paul H. Anthony, M.R.C., and Mrs. Anthony at Morris, Ill., on Sept. 17, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. Robert Nichols, Coast Art., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, W. R. Nichols, Jr., born Sept. 23, 1919, at Savannah, Ga.

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger, U.S.A., are living at 1731 S street, N.W., Washington, D.C., while Colonel Grissinger is on duty with the War College.

A daughter, Merry Mason Rockwood, was born to Major Alfred L. Rockwood, 24th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rockwood at Pasadena, Calif., on Sept. 30, 1919.

Col. R. C. Langdon, U.S.A., who is on duty in the Office of The Adjutant General, will spend the month at the Grafton, Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Langdon.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Fischer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fischer with their infant daughter are guests of Mrs. Fischer's mother, Mrs. Charles Grayson Dulin, in Washington.

Col. Edward R. Stone, U.S.A., has reported for duty at Camp Grant from General Hospital No. 1 at Williamsbridge, N.Y., and has been assigned to the command of the 51st Infantry, 6th Division.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. Harry Otis Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Lois B. Perley, who are making an automobile tour through the East, are at present at the Hotel Belmont, New York city.

A son, Paul MacDonald Compton, Jr., was born to Capt. Paul Compton, San. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Compton at West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 28, 1919.

Mrs. George J. McMillin and little Miss Louise McMillin have left Norfolk, Va., for Los Angeles, where they will meet Lieutenant Commander McMillin and go to their new home at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

A son, George Bissard Moore, was born to the wife of Capt. George A. Moore, 7th Cav., U.S.A., at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 6, 1919. Captain Moore has been on a twenty-day leave in St. Louis.

Comdr. and Mrs. Milne, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Lydia, on Oct. 14, 1919, at Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, Va. The baby is a granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. William Francis Blauvelt.

Col. Merwyn C. Buckley, U.S.A., military attaché of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, who is retiring from his post, was awarded the commandship of St. Maurice by a decree of King Victor Emmanuel on Oct. 11. Colonel Buckley sailed from Naples on the same day on the Giuseppe Verdi for New York.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, U.S.N., retired, commandant of the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, has been placed on the inactive list, says a dispatch to the New York Sun from that city. Admiral Boush was on the inactive list when called into active service in September, 1917. He is succeeded as commandant by Capt. J. H. Sypher, U.S.N., who has been serving as aid to Admiral Boush.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, Miss Vera Hines and Frank T., Jr., have returned to Washington, after spending part of the summer in California. They were guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. I. Thatcher at Fort Scott. Later they spent a fortnight in Salt Lake City, where they were joined by General Hines, who received a degree from his college. Miss Vera Hines attended the Holton Arms School in Washington last year. Gen. and Mrs. Hines are at their apartment at 1870 Wyoming avenue.

The officers and ladies of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry were hosts on the night of Oct. 3 at a reception and dance in honor of Col. and Mrs. Melville S. Jarvis at Fort San Cristobal, San Juan, P.R. The old fortification had been decorated with a profusion of Japanese lanterns, palms, ferns and flags. A sixteen-piece dance program was rendered by the regimental band. Among those present were Mrs. Russell, a cousin to Mrs. Jarvis; the Governor of Porto Rico, Dr. Arthur Yager; most of the naval officers and the ladies from San Juan and Henry Barracks; the Justices of the Supreme Court; officials of the insular government, representatives and senators, members of the consular corps, and a distinguished group of the representative people of the island.

Col. James M. Kennedy, U.S.A., recently port surgeon at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his services and co-operation with the Navy in transporting troops overseas. Colonel Kennedy was indefatigable in the work of getting men across in the best physical condition. A handsome tribute to Colonel Kennedy, now on duty at San Francisco, Calif., appears in a paper to be published with the history of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken prepared by Major Charles E. MacDonald, Medical Corps, U.S.A. The paper gives the military history of Colonel Kennedy, and praises his administration as well as praising the work of medical officers in general. In concluding the tribute to Colonel Kennedy it says: "Every man has an official side to his character as well as a more intimate, personal side and while Colonel Kennedy is a strict disciplinarian and expects and has the faculty to bring about that which calls forth the best efforts of his men, the other side of him presents a deep well of human sympathy and understanding which has endeared him to all of us. He has remarkably developed the gift of accurately judging men and affairs, which was of great value to the Service in the ease with which he surrounded himself with able men and in the choosing of these men for stations in which as soon as taken, they seemed always to have been familiar. His poise and equanimity kept the department always in hand and when the port was working, officers and men, sixteen hours to the day and seven days to the week, many an hour of gloom was made bright by the sunshine of his humor."

Comdr. E. V. Vais, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and his family left Philadelphia on Oct. 14 and are at the Charleston Navy Yard, S.C.

Mrs. P. V. Kieffer and children have given up their house at 752 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., and have joined Lieutenant Colonel Kieffer, U.S.A., in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. D. C. Cabell, Jr., and two children are visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., until Major Cabell, U.S.A., returns from France.

A son, John Oliver Hoskins, Jr., was born to Capt. John O. Hoskins, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoskins at the Post Hospital, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., on Oct. 12, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, U.S.N., have arrived at New Orleans, where Captain Cooper has taken up his duties as commandant of the naval station and of the 8th Naval District.

Capt. and Mrs. Parry Lewis, U.S.A., after a visit to New York and West Point, where they attended the football game and hop, have returned to their home in Camp Dix, N.J., where Captain Lewis is stationed with the 45th Infantry.

Mrs. W. F. Bartley and daughter, Patricia, are going to Wichita Falls, Texas, after spending the summer at Gulfport, Miss., to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. S. H. Burnside, until Captain Bartley, U.S.A., returns from overseas.

Mrs. H. B. S. Burwell, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Burwell, Aviation Corps, U.S.A., and son, are visiting Mrs. Burwell's parents, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Huggins, at their quarters, Fort Monroe, Va. Colonel Burwell expects to join them next month.

Mrs. Dew, widow of Capt. Roderick Dew, U.S.A., who for the past five months has been in the hostess house at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., left this week for New York city, where she will be at the Hotel Astor, later going south for the winter.

Mrs. F. B. Plank and Mr. R. E. Markley, of New York city, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer Q. Oliphant, at West Point, N.Y., for the week-end. Both are Purdue men and Kappa Sig brothers of Lieutenant Oliphant. Mr. Markley leaves for India this week.

Mrs. Arthur G. Duncan, wife of Captain Duncan, who is stationed in the office of the Quartermaster General, arrived in Washington from San Francisco last week, accompanied by her two children. Mrs. Duncan will make her home in Washington for the winter.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, U.S.A., have returned to Washington after a visit of some months with their daughter, Mrs. E. F. Graham, in Columbia, Tenn., and are now with their daughter, Mrs. James A. Shannon, at 2234 Cathedral avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. Joseph E. Cusack, U.S.A., who has been very seriously ill at the Fort McHenry Hospital, is now improving. Mrs. Cusack and children, who have occupied Mrs. Passano's residence on Park place, Baltimore, since May, will move to 1337 Mt. Royal avenue, the middle of October. Miss Fieger, who has spent the summer with her sister, will leave in a few days for Atlantic City.

Col. Frank H. Phipps, Coast Art., U.S.A., is at present on duty with the Army Transport Service with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Colonel Phipps is charged with many responsibilities, and has been prosecuting his work with great energy and efficiency. Some of the transports turned over to the Army certainly need renovation and overhauling after their strenuous work for the Navy.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, honorary president of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, arrived in New York city from Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Oct. 14 to assist in the final arrangements for the public meeting at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 17, when the national campaign will be opened for a \$1,000,000 endowment fund to restore and perpetuate Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace in that city. General Wood will be the principal speaker.

Major and Mrs. John Porterfield Spurr, U.S.A., were guests on Oct. 10 of Mrs. P. Peabody Billings, Vineyard Haven, Mass., at a dinner in honor of her house guest, Princess Gagarine, of Russia. Major and Mrs. Spurr will also spend the week-end with Mrs. Billings.

Mrs. G. B. Tyler, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Boyer, and sister, Mrs. B. L. Grooms, in Key West, Fla., for several months, has left for San Francisco, Calif., to join her husband, Lieut. G. B. Tyler, Med. Corps, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Denver, now in the Pacific Fleet.

Col. Austin F. Prescott, 7th Inf., U.S.A., left Portland, Ore., Oct. 7 after spending a short leave with Mrs. Prescott, who has been living in Portland during the war. Colonel Prescott went overseas with the 77th Division, then later on was transferred to the 109th Infantry of the 28th Division. He commanded this regiment until the 28th Division was ordered home, when he was assigned to the 7th Infantry, of the 3d Division, and went into Germany with the Army of Occupation. He returned to the United States with the 3d Division. After an illness lasting over a number of years, Mrs. Austin F. Prescott has completely recovered her health.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., in replying to a letter from a number of young women who have seen service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, requesting permission to use the name of Frances Warren Pershing. General Pershing's late wife, in connection with Post 462, of the American Legion, which it is proposed to form, said: "The letter of Sept. 18 from the former yeomen (F) attached to the Provisions and Clothing Department of the Navy was forwarded to me and has just been received. I am touched by your thought of using the name of my wife, Frances Warren Pershing, as the standard bearer for the post of the American Legion you propose to form and can see no reason why you should not do so. I am sorry that your letter was so delayed that it was impossible for me to reply before your meeting of Sept. 23."

Mrs. Carleton, wife of Colonel William Arthur Carleton, U.S.A., was hostess at a delightful luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, on Oct. 15, when she entertained several of her Army friends, all of whom served in the Philippines and Alaska when Captain Carleton was stationed there with the 30th Infantry. The luncheon was served in the gold dining room, and the decorations were in autumn colorings. The place-cards were unique, the center showing the Winslow coat-of-arms, which dates back to 1620 to Ketchim Winslow, of which family Mrs. Carleton is a member; Edward Winslow, of the Mayflower, and second Governor was a grandson of the Edward Winslow who received the Order of the Garter from the king reigning at that time. Mrs. Carleton has been living at the Waldorf-Astoria since July while Colonel Carleton has been on duty with the Inspector General's Department.

Major John T. Axton, chaplain of the Port of Embarkation, was the college preacher at Middlebury on Oct. 12.

The permanent address of Miss Etta Gilbreath, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. C. Gilbreath, deceased, is at 1807 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

A son, Joseph Hamilton Grant, Jr., was born to Capt. J. H. Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant, at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburg, N.Y., on Oct. 9, 1919.

Capt. Chandler Smith, late of the Air Service, with Mrs. Chandler Smith and their daughter, Alla Halcyone, have returned to New York and taken an apartment at the Hotel Hallen, 36 Washington Square West.

Col. and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., have taken a house, No. 2853 Green street, San Francisco, during the month of October. Lieutenant Colonel Stutesman is on duty in the headquarters of the Western Department.

A son, Richard Guyer, was born to Capt. Robert G. Guyer, Corps of Engrs., and Mrs. Guyer at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1919. Master Richard is the grandson of Lieut. Col. George D. Guyer, Inf., U.S.A., and the great-grandson of Mr. Richard Ravenhall, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Major and Mrs. William H. Gill, Inf., U.S.A., have taken an apartment at Hampton Court, 1115 West Grace street, Richmond, Va., for the winter. Major Gill was upon his return from overseas duty in July detailed as inspector-instructor Virginia National Guard, with station in Richmond.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., we are informed, has been at Brandreth Park in the Adirondacks, but was visiting Col. Franklin Brandreth and not General McAlpin as was reported in the daily press. Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, U.S.A., who accompanied General Pershing, is the son-in-law of Colonel Brandreth.

The War Department announced on Oct. 15 that the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to the following officers who served with the A.E.F. in France, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services: Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as commanding officer of the 102d Engineers, and as engineer officer of the 27th Division; Brig. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, while commanding general of the 53d Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division, and to Col. Franklin W. Ward, as division adjutant and acting chief of staff of the 27th Division, and as commanding officer of the 106th Infantry. The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded Major Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., U.S.A., then a first lieutenant of the 12th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action against hostile insurgents at Angeles, Luzon, P.I., on Aug. 16, 1899.

U.S.A. OFFICERS AIDING POLAND.

Word has been received from Coblenz, Germany, of the excellent work being done in Poland by the U.S. Polish Typhus Relief Expedition, composed of officers and men of the Regular Army in command of Col. Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Organized to combat the effects of typhus fever as well as to aid starvation cases among the people of the new Polish republic, the expedition began its movement toward Warsaw by way of the Rhineland and unoccupied Germany in August, 1919. Officers who have recently returned to Coblenz from Warsaw report the work of the expedition as progressing splendidly. The need for sanitary and medical attention among the population of the Polish towns and villages is reported to be extreme. Officers of the expedition are making strenuous endeavors to inaugurate measures of prevention and instruction among the inhabitants. One important step Colonel Gilchrist has gained has been to succeed in inducing the Polish government to pass a compulsory bathing law. The mobile bathing units in use by the A.E.F. in France during the war provide the necessary facilities for personal cleanliness in this direction. The territory of Poland has been divided for convenience of relief work into five departments, each under the jurisdiction of an American Army officer. It is the intention of the War Department, information received from Coblenz states, to turn over to the Polish army a large part of the motor transport equipment it is now using.

TO BRING BACK BODIES OF MISSING ARMY AVIATORS.

Complying with the request of the War Department, Joseph A. Richards, the American railroad man who on Oct. 2 arrived at Nogales, Ariz., and told the military authorities that he had located the graves of Lieut. Frederick B. Waterhouse and Cecil H. Connelly, Air Service, U.S.A., the missing aviators from San Diego, on the beach in the bay of Los Angeles, Lower California, has gone to San Diego to accompany an Army expedition that is about to leave there for the purpose of reclaiming the bodies and taking them back to San Diego, according to a press message from Nogales. Richards had stated that when he and another American, William Rose, on going ashore for fresh water noticed the newly made graves and opened them to see whose bodies were there, he found that it was impossible to distinguish the features owing to decomposition, but the bodies were clad in Army uniforms, while in the pockets were found U.S. aviation insignia, together with pieces of jewelry, among them a cuff button marked "C." Richards later said the bodies indicated that the missing officers had been murdered, judging from wounds they bore. The airplane in which the aviators left Rockwell Field was found twenty miles inland. It is thought the officers were compelled to land and, abandoning their machine, walked to the seacoast, hoping to be able to signal a passing vessel.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 220-2.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 240, OCT. 14, 1919, WAR DEPT.
Capt. W. H. Sutherland, A.G.D., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty.
Lieut. Col. M. N. Greeley, A.G.D., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.
Col. E. M. Blake, I.G.D., is relieved as department inspector Northeastern Dept., Boston, and will proceed to New York and take transport to sail Nov. 1, 1919, for Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama Canal Dept., for duty as department inspector.
Officers upon arrival at Hoboken, N.J., will report to Washington and report to J.A.G. of the Army for duty in his office: Col. H. A. White, Majors M. A. Cohen, M. M. Shoemaker, D. Taylor and R. H. Hill, J.A.; Capt. J. F. Hardin and P. M. Herbert, Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Lechleiter, J.A.
Officers of Q.M.O. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. A. Hofmann to Camp Devens, Mass.; Major J. S. South to New Orleans, La.; Major F. L. Parker to Fort Riley, Kas.; Major

S. H. Edwards to San Antonio, Texas; Major J. M. Shell to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major J. R. Smith to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. M. Brune is detailed for duty with the Board of Contract Adjustment and will report upon the expiration of present leave; Capt. W. M. Lerner to San Antonio, Texas; Capt. J. C. Shugart will report in person to the Q.M.G.; Washington, D.C., for assignment; Capt. W. Day to Camp Alfred Hall, N.J.; Capt. A. E. Clower to Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. T. Kenny to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. J. V. N. Ingram to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. A. V. Brower to Washington; 1st Lieut. P. D. Adams to Chicago; 1st Lieut. C. P. Sliney to Camp Devens, Mass.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Gainey to Camp Funston, Kas.

Officers of Med. Corps to Carlisle, Pa., for duty: Capt. A. J. Bird and 1st Lieut. V. B. Williams.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. A. Shaw, Nov. 10, 1919, report to Dr. L. Farrand, chairman, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., for duty with Military Relief Division of American National Red Cross; Major P. R. E. Sheppard, now on leave, will report by wire to C.G., Southern Dept., without delay; Major H. F. Phillips to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, base hospital; Capt. E. A. Beaudet to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. J. W. Tindler to Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg.

Capt. J. A. White (M.C.) to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. W. Peabody, M.C. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Oct. 31, 1919.

Officers of Dental Corps to New Orleans, La., to attend the meeting of the National Dental Association, Oct. 20, 1919, and return to proper station: Major J. D. Eby and Capt. R. L. Bodine.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. F. Patterson to Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. P. A. Chesser to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; 1st Lieut. L. M. Bowman to Fort Leavenworth, U.S.D.B.; 1st Lieut. F. T. Bowen to Fort Sill, Okla., Port Field.

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. Dean, upon being relieved from duty, to Chicago, Ill., for instruction in meat inspection; 1st Lieut. J. W. Graham to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. H. M. Savage to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. H. J. Juzek to Chicago, Ill., for instruction in meat inspection.

Major W. G. Soekland, San. Co., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. Resignation by R. Stenzel, C.E., of his commissions as temp. captain and first Lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted, to take effect this date.

Following officers are detailed as assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions mentioned and will proceed accordingly: To Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—Major E. B. Murray, C.E.; To Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Major P. Reisinger, C.E.; To University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.—Capt. G. A. Rothwell, C.E.

First Lieut. W. M. Howe, C.E., is assigned to 5th Engrs. and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and for duty.

First Lieut. P. M. Eilman, Engrs., is relieved assignment with 1st Engrs. and to Washington, Chief of Engineers, for duty.

Assignment to duty in office of Chief of Engineers on Sept. 20, 1919, of Col. J. A. O'Connor, Engrs., is announced.

Major C. Wahl, S.C., to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. C. P. Young, Air Ser., Aero., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. W. M. Hamilton, Air Ser., Aero., to Buffalo, N.Y., for duty.

First Lieut. W. J. Flood, Air Ser., Aero., report in person to Director of Air Service, Washington, for duty.

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. T. McNary, jr. mil. av., Air Ser. (Aero.), to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., and assume command; Lieut. Col. J. S. Sullivan to Dayton, Ohio, relieving Lieut. Col. J. A. Hamilton, J.M.A.; Major J. H. Rudolph to aviation repair depot, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.; Major F. D. Lackland to Montgomery, Ala., to command, relieving Lieut. Col. W. L. Patterson, M.A., Air Ser. (Aero.); Major J. H. Houghton to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., and assume command, relieving Major H. Abbey, jr. mil. av., Sig. Co.; Major O. M. Baldinger to Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala.; Major E. A. Lathrop to Washington, D.C., for duty as commanding officer, Aviation General Supply Depot; Major G. W. Russell to Barron Field, Evermann, Texas; Major J. G. Thornell to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, and assume command.

Chaplains to duty as follows: W. L. Fisher, U.S.A., report to C.O., 1st Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.; C. J. Higgins, U.S.A., now at Camp Taylor, Ky., report to 5th Fa.; A. O. Dodge, U.S.A., to Camp Grant, Ill., 14th Inf.; J. M. Delaney, U.S.A., to Camp Dodge, Ia., 59th Inf.; J. B. DeValles, U.S.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., 61st Inf.; A. L. Evans to Camp Pike, Ark., 6th Engrs.; J. F. Isbell report to C.O., 12th Inf., Camp Stuart, Va.; J. MacWilliams to Fort McIntosh, Texas, 87th Inf.; E. F. Adams to Fort George Wright, Wash., 21st Inf.; W. J. Lillie to Camp Bragg, N.C., 20th Field Art.; P. J. Kilkenny to Camp Kearny, Calif.; Major R. O. Annin, Cav., is assigned to duty as intelligence officer, 2d Div., and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty.

First Lieut. C. B. Byrd, Cav., is relieved from assignment to 7th Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Hayden, F.A., is assigned to 11th Field Art. and will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty.

Lieut. Col. H. O. Tatum, F.A., is assigned to duty as intelligence officer, 7th Div., and will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty.

Lieut. Col. F. S. Clark, C.A.C., from his present assignment and duties at Fort Monroe and will report for assignment to duty as editor, Journal of the U.S. Artillery.

Resignation by L. W. Goepfert, C.A.C., of his commission as temp. captain and prov. first Lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date.

Officers of Coast Artillery to institutions indicated for the purpose of taking advanced courses in technical subjects: To Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla.—Capt. O. D. McNeely, 31st Art. Brigade (C.A.C.) To Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.—Col. F. H. Smith, Hqrs., South Pacific Coast Art. Dist.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major M. A. Felen to Fort Sam Houston; Major J. A. Weeks to Washington for duty with a view to assignment to Education and Recreation Branch, G.S.; Capt. A. W. Burnham to Fort Sheridan, Ill., thence Denver, Colo.; Capt. L. Reilly to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. W. G. White, Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at New Bedford High Schools, New Bedford, Mass., and will proceed for service.

Second Lieut. H. J. Farnar, Inf., to Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Sick leave heretofore granted 2d Lieut. C. B. Kelly, Inf., is extended three months.

Sick leave granted 1st Lieut. J. G. Graham, 110th Inf., is extended one month.

Sick leave for two months to Capt. P. B. Peyton, jr. (Inf.), Q.M.C.

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days to 2d Lieut. O. E. Wood, Inf., Oct. 15, 1919.

S.O. No. 237-O, War D., Oct. 10, 1919, accepting resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. F. Lancaster, Inf., effective Nov. 1, 1919, is revoked.

Prov. 1st Lieut. C. F. Frizzell, jr., Inf., is retired for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto.

Sick leave for two months to 1st Lieut. R. Chapman, Inf., Oct. 15, 1919.

Capt. E. Flegel, 13th Inf., now at Camp Mills, L.I., New York, is transferred to U.S.A. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Resignation by J. S. Hopper, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and first Lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted, to take effect this date.

Resignation by J. L. Dodge, Inf., of his commissions as temp. colonel and captain (Regular Army) is accepted, to take effect this date.

Resignation by B. B. Brown, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first Lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. G. Davis, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date.

Capt. R. Dickson, P.S., is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. J. W. Strohm, P.S., retired, is placed on active military duty and detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Retired officers to duty as follows: Capt. G. E. Manning is detailed for general recruiting service and to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. J. G. Hois is placed on active military duty, is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. A. T. Dalton is

placed on active military duty, is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Capt. P. A. Barry is placed on active military duty, is detailed for general recruiting service and to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. J. A. Merritt is placed on active military duty, is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Logan, Colo.; Major W. B. Barlow is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at State College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., and will proceed for duty.

Lieut. T. F. Bausman, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty.

First Lieut. S. Bordner, M.T.C., to South Amboy, N.J., for duty.

Following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect Oct. 16, 1919: Cols. H. E. Cloke, F.A., and C. L. Lanham, U.S.A.

Following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect Oct. 15, 1919: Cols. I. C. Jenks, W. Harvey and W. A. Carleton, Inf., and E. Z. Steever, 3d, Air Service.

S.O. 241, OCT. 15, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Appointment on Feb. 14, 1919, of Major O. D. Miller, Q.M.C., U.S.A., for the emergency, by the commanding general, A.E.F., France, confirmed.

Probational appointment in Veterinary Corps of Regular Army of Probational 2d Lieut. G. W. Derrick, assistant veterinarian, is made permanent.

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. P. H. Duff, C.A.C., is made permanent.

Appointment on Oct. 14, 1919, of Major J. Henry, Inf., U.S.A., for emergency, to grade of colonel, Inf., with rank from Oct. 14, 1919, is announced.

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. J. E. Stulken, Inf., is made permanent.

Temporary advancement of Capt. L. Felker, retired, to grade of major on retired list, U.S.A., to date from May 3, 1919, is announced.

The advancement of Capt. E. G. Davis, retired, to grade of major on retired list, U.S.A., to date from Oct. 4, 1919, is announced.

EXCHANGE OF CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR D.S.M.

Cir. 451, Oct. 6, 1919, War Dept.

An officer of the Army who as an enlisted man received a certificate of merit will, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918 (Bul. No. 43, War Dept., 1918), and in accordance with an approved opinion of the Judge Advocate General (3d ind., J.A.G.O., Sept. 8, 1919—To The Adjutant General of the Army, J.A.G. 210.5), exchange his certificate of merit for a distinguished service medal.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 40, Sept. 29, 1919, Southern Dept.

Col. Willard A. Holbrook, G.S., having reported, is announced as Chief of Staff, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 27, Oct. 14, 1919, Central Dept.

Col. Eli A. Helmick, G.S.C., having reported, is announced as Chief of Staff of the Central Department, with station in Chicago.

Col. Evan H. Humphrey, G.S.C., is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Central Department.

PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

G.O. 84, July 26, 1919, Phil. Dept.

Publishes tables showing source of totals of different grades in authorized Philippine Scout organizations and allotment of those grades to the provisional organizations, together with tables of organization covering the different organizations, supplementing G.O. 22, Phil. D., April 9, 1918, as amended by G.O. 41, Phil. D., 1918.

G.O. 85, July 31, 1919, Phil. Dept.

In compliance with instructions from Chief Quarantine Officer for Philippine Islands, instructions additional to G.O. 26, Hqrs. Phil. Dept., May 9, 1917, are published regarding certificates of inspection furnished all troop class passengers for the voyage of trans-Pacific transports from Manila to the United States or Honolulu (including all enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps) showing that the possessors have been examined and found free from cholera organisms.

G.O. 38-41, and 44, Phil. Dept., Aug. 18-Sept. 2, 1919, include the following changes in personnel:

Lieut. Col. R. F. Ingalls, D.C., having arrived, is announced as department dental surgeon, with station in Manila.

First Lieut. J. W. Archer, A.G.D., is appointed and announced as A.D.C. to F. H. French, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

Capt. S. L. Weld, Phil. Scouts, is announced as inspector of Small Arms Practice and Athletic Representative, relieving 1st Lieut. J. C. Warner, Inf., A.D.C.

Major E. R. Wilson, Inf., is announced as department intelligence officer, with station in Manila, relieving Capt. A. W. Riley, G.S.C.

Col. L. S. Chappelle, A.G., having reported, is announced as department adjutant, with station in Manila. Capt. W. J. Browne, Phil. Scouts, is appointed morale officer, Phil. Dept., with station in Manila, relieving Major E. R. Wilson, Inf.

G.O. 43, Aug. 30, 1919, Phil. Dept.

Officers and members of their families issued transportation on Army transports for purpose of visiting China will, if they desire to take automobiles or other articles not usually included in travel baggage, make application to these headquarters specifying articles for which they desire transportation.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., from active service on Oct. 13, 1919, under Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Major General Barry will proceed to his home. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. S. Scott, U.S.A., is relieved from command of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assume command of that post. (Oct. 13, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. C. McLaughlin, I.G., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., upon arrival of 1st Division, is assigned to duty as inspector, 1st Division. (Oct. 13, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. W. Kimball, expiration of leave, proceed to Norfolk, Va., General Army Supply Base; Col. O. O. Thomas, jr., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Div., as division Q.M.; Major J. A. Hill to New York city and sail about Nov. 1, 1919, to Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, as department finance officer; Major L. I. Cook to San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. J. McGunagle to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Higgins to Camp Upton, N.Y. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Col. G. V. Heidt, Q.M.C., on or prior to expiration of present leave, report General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Col. E. S. Wheeler, Q.M.C., due to arrive about Aug. 31, 1919, is assigned to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Aug. 30, Phil. D.)

The retirement of 2d Lieut. H. E. Wilson, Q.M.C., from active service on Oct. 13, 1919. He will proceed to his home. (Oct. 13, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Lieut. Col. N. E. Nichols, M.C. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. L. Cook, now on leave, to Fort McHenry, Md.; Major A. J. Boyd to Rantoul, Ill., Chanute Field; Capt. T. C. Walker report by wire to commanding general Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

tom, Texas; Capt. J. A. White to Fort McHenry, Md.; 1st Lieut. W. A. McCullough to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. McAllister to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground, as flight surgeon; 1st Lieut. W. E. Dapp to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field; 1st Lieut. J. H. Toomey to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Long to Hicks, Texas, Flying School, Tullahoma Field. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to hospitals specified for duty: Capt. O. N. Warner and 1st Lieut. J. G. Danielsbeck, No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Seifert, No. 41, Fort Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty: First Lieuts. J. D. Guess and R. W. Ward. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. B. Henry, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. E. Bergin, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class, W. H. Fleenor, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Sergt. W. A. Laws, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Master Hosp. Sergt. A. B. Evans, Med. Dept., report to the Attending Surgeon, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to Wrightstown, N.J., and to Camp Dix for duty: Majors B. J. Durham and A. E. Worsham. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. L. Miller to New Orleans, La., to attend meeting of National Dental Association Oct. 20, 1919, and return to proper station; Capt. O. W. Thompson to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Capt. E. P. Dameron, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to New Orleans, La., to attend meeting of National Dental Association and return to proper station; Capt. A. C. Ragan to Denver, Colo. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Capt. A. C. Foard and 1st Lieut. R. E. Robb. (Oct. 13, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major G. H. Dean, V.C., U.S.A., to Chicago, Ill., for instruction in meat inspection. (Oct. 13, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. Co. to duty as follows: Major B. A. Seelye to Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Meade; Capt. A. G. Clark to Camp Merritt, N.J.; Capt. G. Doyle to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. A. H. Lienhart to New Orleans, La.; Capt. W. T. McKelvey to Williamsbridge, N.Y., and then to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Barton to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of San. Co. to Fort Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., for duty: Capt. A. H. Estabrook and 1st Lieut. A. S. Lee. (Oct. 13, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 200, Office of Chief of Engineers, Aug. 26, 1919, as detailed Col. C. H. McKinstry, C.E., a member of the Board of Engineers, vice Col. J. C. Sanford, and as recorder, vice Col. S. W. Roessler, U.S. Army, retired, is revoked. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. H. Swenholz, C.E., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va., and will proceed for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. W. Michener, C.E., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and will proceed for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Graham, Engrs., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. P. B. Fleming, C.E., is appointed recorder of the Board of Engineers, vice Col. S. W. Roessler, U.S.A., retired, hereby relieved. (Oct. 14, C.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Col. J. H. Merrill, upon arrival in U.S., to Washington and report to J.A.G.; Major H. H. K. Sheridan, to Peoria, Ill.; Capt. C. Carey to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. E. W. Priddy to Boston, Mass.; Capt. B. E. LaPlante to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Masher to Washington, D.C. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. King, O.D., is assigned to duty in Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Sept. 3, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. E. R. Neville, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Warren, Mass., and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 7, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Sick leave one month to Major H. Duan, S.C. (Oct. 13, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, CHIEF OF AIR SERVICE.

Sick leave granted 1st Lieut. G. R. Touchstone, A.S. (Aero.), is extended two months. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. W. J. Van Valkenburg, A.S. (Aero.), is extended two months. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. E. Cloe, A.S. (Prod.), to Buffalo, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. S. Johnston, A.S. (Prod.), to Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

Assignment of Officers Week Ending Oct. 14, 1919.

Oct. 9, Col. George W. Winterburn, Cav., from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Md., inspection.

Oct. 14, Major Joseph M. Dreyer, J.A.G., from Philadelphia to Washington, temporary.

Oct. 9, Major Ernest G. Callum, Cav., to Animal Drawn Division, Transportation Service.

Oct. 9, Major Oscar D. Weed, Q.M.C., to Legal Branch, Administration Division, Transportation Service.

Oct. 9, 1st Lieut. John S. Wrinkle, A.S., to Claims Branch, Administration Division, Transportation Service.

Oct. 13, Capt. Ramon B. Harrison, Inf., to Administration.

Changes in Washington Personnel.

Oct. 8, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Daly, F.A., from Animal Drawn Division, Transportation Service, to Military Intelligence, G.S.

Oct. 9, 1st Lieut. Leslie D. Carter, Cav., duty, Water Transportation, to sick leave.

Oct. 9, 1st Lieut. Robert A. Burroughs, Inf., duty, Administration Division, to leave.

Oct. 9, 1st Lieut. James K. Cabbison, Inf., duty, Administrative Division, to Detached Service.

Oct. 11, Major Thurston Hughes, S.A.C., leave to duty, Administrative Division.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains to duty as follows: B. J. Tarskey, U.S.A., to Fort Bayard, N.M., U.S. General Hospital; F. C. Armstrong to Fort Williams, Me., Coast Defenses of Portland; S. B. Knowles report to C.O. of 7th Cav. for duty; I. L. Bennett to Camp Eustis, Va., 20th Art. Brigade; K. L. Trott to Fort Crook, Neb. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Chaplain F. M. Thompson, U.S.A., from duty with 5th Inf. and proceed to Fort Crockett, Texas, Coast Defenses of Galveston, for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Chaplain A. V. Simoni, U.S.A., report to C.O., 78th F.A., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)
 Chaplains to duty as follows: J. S. Cuddy to Camp Jackson, S.C., 39th Art. Brigade; J. L. Robinson to Canal Zone; P. F. Coholan to Hawaii; C. S. Hartridge to 12th Cav., Columbus, N.M.; J. T. De Bardeleben to Camp Dodge, Iowa; O. L. Clamplitt to Camp Funston, Kas., 8th Field Art. (Oct. 13, War D.)
 Resignation by Chaplain (1st Lieut.) J. B. Peters of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 13, War D.)

CAVALRY.

5TH—Capt. M. B. Rush, 5th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Mounted Service School, for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Orders directing Lieut. Col. H. C. Tatum, Cav., to report to commanding general Western Dept. as intelligence officer revoked. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Following officers are relieved present assignments, effective Nov. 30, 1919, and are assigned or attached to regiments shown. Proceed to stations indicated for assignment to duty with their regiments: Col. A. G. Fisher, Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, 13th Cav. (attached); Lieut. Col. J. T. Donnelly, Cav., Fort Ringgold, Texas, 4th Cav. (attached); Lieut. Col. O. Place, Cav., Fort Ringgold, Texas, 4th Cav. (attached); Capt. D. G. Morrisett, Cav., Brownsville, Texas, 16th Cav.; Capt. R. A. Burditt, Cav., Brownsville, Texas, 16th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. D. Wilson, Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, 13th Cav. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Col. J. W. Heard, Cav., due to arrive in this department Aug. 31, 1919, is assigned to 9th Cavalry, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Aug. 27, Phil. D.)

Following officers are assigned to regiments named. They will proceed to points indicated for duty: To 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Col. T. B. Taylor, Cav., and Major D. J. Page, Cav., To 13th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, Lieut. Col. O. W. Rethorst, Cav. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. W. Baird, Cav., D.O.L., is attached to 2d Cav. and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Orders assigning Capt. F. M. Angevine, Cav., amended; to 10th Cav. and proceed to Brownsville, Texas. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Major L. B. C. Jones, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav.; to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Orders to Col. L. W. Cass, Cav., amended: To Marfa, Texas, reporting 5th Cav. for attachment to regiment. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. H. Pattison, Cav., upon his own application and after more than thirty years' service, is retired from active service. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. B. Going, Cav., is relieved duty with 2d Philippine Infantry (Provisional), effective Aug. 19, 1919. To Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty with 9th Cavalry. (Aug. 8, Phil. D.)

Resignation by C. E. Flack, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Resignation by C. D. Ryan, Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Resignation by J. M. Hurt, jr., Cav., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Resignation by J. W. Byron, Cav., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Resignation by W. R. Withers, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted, to take effect upon his arrival in United States. (Oct. 10, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

3D—Asst. Band Leader F. Hickman, 3d F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. W. McCleave, F.A., is assigned to 16th F.A. and will join at Camp Dodge, Iowa. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Col. J. N. Greely, F.A., is relieved from duties with Militia Bureau and will report to Chief of Staff for assignment to duty in War Plans Division. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Col. T. W. Holliday, F.A., in addition to present duties as military attaché, American Legation, Copenhagen, is detailed as military observer in Baltic Provinces and is attached to special representative of Department of State. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. C. Daly, F.A., is relieved detail in Q.M.C. and duty in office of Chief of Transportation Service. To Riga, Russia, as military observer. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Par. 140, S.O. 330-0, War D., Oct. 2, 1919, relating to Lieut. Col. E. J. Dawley, F.A., is amended to read: "Lieut. Col. E. J. Dawley, F.A., is relieved present assignment and duty will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report to Supt. U.S.M.A. for assignment to duty." (Oct. 9, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. U. Birnie, jr., is relieved duty 2d F.A. and is assigned to 5th F.A., Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. H. B. Hayden is assigned to 11th F.A. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Major D. F. Jones is assigned to 4th F.A. and to Camp Stanley, Texas, and join regiment; Capt. L. S. Arnold is assigned to 21st F.A. and will join at Camp Bragg, N.C.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Brinley is attached to 7th F.A. and will join that regiment upon its return at Camp Taylor, Ky.; 1st Lieut. K. S. Wallace is assigned to 4th F.A. and will proceed to Camp Stanley, Texas; 2d Lieut. O. W. Rhea is assigned to 17th F.A. and will join at Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. J. C. Grable is assigned to 1st F.A. and will join at Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. M. F. Orr to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. H. R. Eschleman is assigned to 83d F.A. and will proceed to Camp Knox, Ky.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Cantrell is assigned to 15th F.A. and will join at Camp Travis, Texas. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Capt. A. Tate to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. L. B. Hershey is assigned to 10th F.A. and will join at Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. W. E. Boeger is assigned to 13th F.A. and will join at Camp Dodge, Iowa; 1st Lieut. H. W. Blakeley, Paris, France, proceed to General Hospital 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., for treatment; 1st Lieut. E. C. Buchanan assigned to 1st F.A. and will join at Fort Sill, Okla. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. Parkhurst to Miami, Fla., and report Oct. 25, 1919, at the small arms ballistic station for temporary duty during experimental firing, and upon completion return to station at Fort Sill; Major O. H. Leis is relieved assignment and duties at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and will report to commanding general that port for duty in office of port judge advocate; Capt. T. R. Kerschner is assigned to 15th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. O. B. F. Brill is detailed for duty with Construction Division and will proceed to Washington and report to Chief of Construction Division; 1st Lieut. W. F. Long is assigned to 17th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. W. Halsey to Camp Gordon, Ga., 5th Div. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of F.A. relieved at Camp Jackson, S.C., assigned to regiments indicated and will join: Major H. L. Bryson to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Nash, jr., to 3d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Jones to 3d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. B. E. Chidester to 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. A. Sney to 10th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 2d Lieut. H. D. Crowe to 11th F.A., Camp Grant, Ill. (Oct. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. F. S. Riley, F.A. (prov. 2d lieut. F.A.), will report in person to Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., president Army Retiring Board, Washington, for examination. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. B. C. Fowler, F.A., is assigned to 20th F.A. and will join at Camp Bragg, N.C. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. M. M. Feris, F.A., is assigned to 7th F.A.; will join at Camp Taylor, Ky. (Oct. 8, War D.)

The provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. G. F. H. Delamer, F.A., is made permanent. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Worrel, F.A., is transferred from St. Elizabeth's Hospital, D.C., to General Hospital No. 43, Hampton, Va., and will report for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. H. Hollander, F.A., report to Chief of Field Artillery for examination. (Oct. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. H. E. Webber, F.A., report to Retiring Board, Hqs. E.D., when notified, for examination. (Oct. 1, E.D.)

Sick leave granted Capt. D. W. Barton, F.A., is extended one month. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Provisional 1st Lieut. K. W. Howry, F.A., has been retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. H. P. Taylor, F.A., is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto and will proceed to his home. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Resignation by J. W. McCaslin, F.A., of his commission as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted, to take effect upon arrival in U.S. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Resignation by J. S. Roberts, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. B. Bagby, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by H. L. Montgomery, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by B. N. Rock, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted, to take effect Oct. 11, 1919. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. A. Bond, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 8, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. J. Totten, C.A.C., to New York city for purpose of attending conference of recruiting officers of Inspection Section of General Recruiting Service to be held in that city, and upon completion of this duty return to proper station, Washington. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. S. Williams, C.A.C., upon relief treatment at the U.S. Army General Hospital No. 1, New York, to Fort Hancock, N.J. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. S. Miller, C.A.C., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Such of Par. 131, S.O. 228-0, War D., Sept. 30, 1919, as related to Lieut. Col. R. E. Guthrie, C.A., is revoked. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major K. S. Purdie, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Mississippi A. and M. College, Agricultural College, Miss., for duty with the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. Unit. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Capt. O. A. Clifton, C.A.C., to General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, for further treatment. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Orders directing 2d Lieut. H. L. Speck, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe is revoked. He will remain on duty at Hazelhurst Field, L.I., N.Y. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Harrison, jr., C.A.C., from duty in Panama Canal Department to New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, La., pending action on his resignation. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Major L. T. Walker, C.A.C., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and will proceed accordingly. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Capt. M. S. Keen, C.A.C., is retired from active service on account of physical disability incident thereto. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Major J. B. Haskell, C.A.C., is relieved duty with 39th Art. Brigade and will report to Coast Defenses of Southern New York for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Wingate, C.A.C. (major, C.A.C.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in grade of captain, Q.M.C., and will proceed upon expiration of present leave to Denver, Colo., for duty as supply officer of hospital. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. D. L. Dutton, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Resignation by L. W. Geppert, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Resignation by S. H. Tilghman, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. major and capt. (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. A. L. Keesling, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by M. M. Levy, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 10, War D.)

INFANTRY.

37TH—Leave on account of sickness granted Major E. A. Roche, 37th Inf. (Oct. 9, War D.)

50TH—First Lieut. D. B. Doan, 50th Inf., is relieved assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 10, War D.)

62D—Orders 220-0, relating to Capt. E. W. Smith, amended. Capt. E. W. Smith, 62d Inf., to Camp Holabird, Md., and take a four-months' course of instruction at Motor Transport Training School. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. A. Hasbrouck, Inf., is relieved further duty in this department, effective date of sailing of October transport, and will proceed to U.S., reporting upon arrival by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army. (Aug. 25, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. J. E. Glendon, Inf., is relieved from duty in this department and to fill a vacancy in the 1st G.D. order of Sept. 24, 1919, War Dept., relating to Col. H. Dorey, Inf., revoked; he will take station in Chicago and report by letter to Assistant Secretary of War for duty connection employment of discharged soldiers; Col. A. H. Huguet is assigned to duty as instructor at Infantry School of Arms; to Camp Benning, Ga.; Col. B. W. Atkinson to Fort Atkinson, Neb., on temporary duty in connection with centennial celebration at that place Oct. 11, 1919; Capt. J. E. Powrie, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Stansfield to Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div.; Major M. O. French (capt. Inf.) relieved duty with Air Service, is attached to 60th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Capt. F. Henderson to Camp Meade, Md., report to Chief of Tank Corps; Capt. O. W. Harris is assigned to 42d Inf. and will report at Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. L. M. Marshall is relieved present assignment, is attached to 14th Inf. and will report at Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. T. Young is assigned to 35d Inf. and to Camp Kearny; 1st Lieut. E. A. Kimball is detailed for duty with Purchase and Storage Service and will proceed to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Sample relieved treatment and will return to proper station; 2d Lieut. G. C. Holcomb report Camp Meade, Md.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Peterson to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty in connection with recruiting. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. relieved their present assignments: to duty with War Plans Division, Washington: Majors M. Patterson, C. Towner and S. G. Blanton, Inf. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. P. T. Hawkins, Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. P. O'Neil is assigned to 10th Inf. and to Camp Custer, Mich.; Col. M. A. Elliott, jr., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 30th Inf.; Col. F. H. McCook to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with 39th Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. Hoyer to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School of Arms; Major F. V. Hemenway is assigned to 14th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill.; Major T. L. Brewer is assigned to 18th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Major E. B. Mitchell is attached to 19th Inf. and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. O. S. Rolfe is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. W. H. Dearden to Military Intelligence Division, Washington; Capt. W. B. Van Aken is assigned to 64th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. W. B. Curfman is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. C. E. Purviance is assigned to 35th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. A. F. G. Bedinger to War Plans Division, Washington; 1st Lieut. O. S. Rolly is assigned to 19th Inf. and will join at Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. R. Knable to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty in connection recruiting; 1st Lieut. E. F. Gillespie is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. A. J. Kennedy to Camp Devens, Mass., with 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Leman to War Plans Division; 1st Lieut. H. L. Stephen to War Plans Division, Washington. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. M. Burdett, Inf., is detailed a member of General Staff Corps for period of emergency. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of Inf. relieved their present assignments: to duty with War Plans Division, Washington: Majors M. Patterson, C. Towner and S. G. Blanton, Inf. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. P. T. Hawkins, Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. P. O'Neil is assigned to 10th Inf. and to Camp Custer, Mich.; Col. M. A. Elliott, jr., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 30th Inf.; Col. F. H. McCook to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with 39th Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. Hoyer to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School of Arms; Major F. V. Hemenway is assigned to 14th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill.; Major T. L. Brewer is assigned to 18th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Major E. B. Mitchell is attached to 19th Inf. and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. O. S. Rolfe is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. W. H. Dearden to Military Intelligence Division, Washington; Capt. W. B. Van Aken is assigned to 64th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. W. B. Curfman is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. C. E. Purviance is assigned to 35th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. A. F. G. Bedinger to War Plans Division, Washington; 1st Lieut. O. S. Rolly is assigned to 19th Inf. and will join at Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. R. Knable to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty in connection recruiting; 1st Lieut. E. F. Gillespie is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. A. J. Kennedy to Camp Devens, Mass., with 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Leman to War Plans Division; 1st Lieut. H. L. Stephen to War Plans Division, Washington. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. M. Burdett, Inf., is detailed a member of General Staff Corps for period of emergency. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Officers of Inf. relieved their present assignments: to duty with War Plans Division, Washington: Majors M. Patterson, C. Towner and S. G. Blanton, Inf. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Sick leave granted 2d Lieut. P. T. Hawkins, Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. P. O'Neil is assigned to 10th Inf. and to Camp Custer, Mich.; Col. M. A. Elliott, jr., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 30th Inf.; Col. F. H. McCook to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with 39th Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. Hoyer to Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School of Arms; Major F. V. Hemenway is assigned to 14th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill.; Major T. L. Brewer is assigned to 18th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Major E. B. Mitchell is attached to 19th Inf. and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. O. S. Rolfe is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. W. H. Dearden to Military Intelligence Division, Washington; Capt. W. B. Van Aken is assigned to 64th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. W. B. Curfman is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. C. E. Purviance is assigned to 35th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. A. F. G. Bedinger to War Plans Division, Washington; 1st Lieut. O. S. Rolly is assigned to 19th Inf. and will join at Douglas, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. R. Knable to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty in connection recruiting; 1st Lieut. E. F. Gillespie is assigned to 4th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. A. J. Kennedy to Camp Devens, Mass., with 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Leman to War Plans Division; 1st Lieut. H. L. Stephen to War Plans Division, Washington. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. M. Burdett, Inf., is detailed a member of General Staff Corps for period of emergency. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. L. McKeeby, Inf., on duty with Board of Contract Adjustment, is detailed as member of that board. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. Lynn, Inf., is detailed as a member of General Staff Corps for period of emergency. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Sick leave two months is granted Major J. A. Muncester, Inf.; report on expiration of leave to Walter Reed General Hospital for observation and treatment. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. B. Webb to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further treatment. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Sick leave two months is granted Capt. R. E. Boyers, Inf. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Capt. L. T. Gayle, jr., Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., for examination by an Army retiring board. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major H. A. Dresback to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty in connection Motor Transport Corps Training School; Major P. Murray is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. I. L. Lummis is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ouachita College, Ark., and to duty accordingly; 1st Lieut. R. E. Everly detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Ogden High School, Ogden, Utah, and to Ogden. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Adams, Inf., is retired from active service on account of physical disability incident thereto. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. M. E. Walker, Inf. (prov. 1st lieut.) report in person to Brig. Gen. R. E. Noble, M.C., president of Army Retiring Board for examination by board. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Leave heretofore granted Col. R. Alexander, Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Leave granted Capt. H. E. Markham, Inf., for three months, effective about Nov. 7, 1919. (Oct. 9, War D.)

The provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Inf., is made permanent. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Such of Par. 63, S.O. 192-0, War D., Aug. 16, as directs Capt. H. L. Bennett, Inf., upon expiration of leave to proceed to Camp Benning is amended so as to assign Captain Bennett to 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty accordingly. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Busk, Inf., report to Retiring Board, Hqs. E.D., when notified, for examination. (Oct. 4, E.D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Gordon is relieved from present assignment and duties at Fort George Wright, Wash., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in I.G.D., Washington, D.C.; Major F. Lockhead to Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga.; Major H. E. Fischer is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and will proceed to Auburn; Capt. P. W. Clarkson, upon expiration of present leave, to Camp Benning, Ga.; Capt. E. C. Crossman to Miami, Fla., small arms firing station; Capt. T. G. Cook to War Plans Division, Gen. Staff, Washington; 1st Lieut. J. E. Schaefer is attached to 25th Inf. and to Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. F. B. Schlant to Washington, D.C., and report to J.A.G. for assignment; 1st Lieut. J. J. Hea is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty accordingly. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. L. H. Stewart, Inf., has been retired from active service on account of physical disability incident thereto. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Transfer of 2d Lieut. I. P. Swift, Inf., to Cavalry arm on Aug. 5, 1919, with date of rank from Nov. 1, 1918, is announced. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Leave one month to Major C. L. Mullins, jr., Inf., effective upon being relieved from present station. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Major F. Goedecke, Inf., is relieved Camp Meade Oct. 31, 1919, and is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Ohio National Guard. He will proceed to Akron, Ohio, and take station. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. C. F. Frizzell, jr., Inf. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Appointment on Feb. 22, 1919, of Capt. G. G. McMurtrey, Inf., U.S.A., for the existing emergency, by commanding general A.E.F., France, as announced Feb. 22, 1919, to grade of major, Inf., with rank from Feb. 22, 1919, is confirmed. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Par. 130, S.O. 237-0, War D., Oct. 10, 1919, accepting resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. F. Lancaster, Inf., effective Nov. 1, 1919, is revoked. (Oct. 14, War D.)

1st Lieut. C. F. Frizzell, jr., Inf., is retired from active service on account of physical disability incident thereto. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. T. H. Frost, J. A. Black and W. R. Clark, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army is accepted, to take effect Oct. 20, 1919. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by C. B. Schmidt, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and 1st lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect upon his arrival in U.S. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by L. E. Chambers of his commissions as temp. major, 5th Corps, and 1st lieut. C.A. (Reg. Army), accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut.

Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to 2d Batin., Phil. Scouts, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; Capt. G. L. Smith from 2d Batin., Phil. Scouts, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, to 4th Phil. Inf. (Provisional), Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. G. Dany, P.S., retired, is relieved present duties at headquarters, Central Dept., Chicago, and from further active duty Oct. 31, 1919, and will proceed home. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 232-A, War D., Oct. 6, 1919, announcing appointment of C. W. Diets as 2d Lieut., P.S., with rank from Oct. 13, 1919, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Manila. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. Black, P.S., having arrived, is assigned to 13th Battalion, P.S., Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, and will join.

Capt. J. M. White, P.S., is assigned to 2d Phil. Inf. (Provisional) to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Aug. 19, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. H. L. Black, P.S., is assigned to 1st Phil. Field Art. (Provisional), To Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Aug. 19, Phil. D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

The following officers are detailed as members of General Staff Corps for period of present emergency: Lieut. Col. F. E. Uhl, Inf., and Major W. H. Welch, Cav. (Oct. 13, War D.)

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, professor, U.S.M.A., is relieved from duty at Baltimore and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Major B. P. Root, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. M. E. Wilson, M.T.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to Motor Transport Co. No. 405. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 234-O, War D., Oct. 7, 1919, is amended to read 1st Lieut. K. W. Stauson, M.T.C., is relieved from his present duties and is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. To Camp Holabird, Md., for one month's instruction in Motor Transport Corps Training School, that camp, and proceed to Baton Rouge, La., for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Mallon, M.T.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Capt. F. I. Maslin, M.T.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major A. H. Rogers to Camp Normoye, Texas; Capt. R. J. F. Quigley is assigned to duty with Purchase and Storage Service; Capt. M. H. Jones to Fort Bayard, N.M.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Gaine to Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2d Lieut. L. F. Watson to Camp Jessup, Ga. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: Capt. W. A. Shaw, C. D. Horne, 1st Lieut. H. M. Graham, L. D. Talbot and 2d Lieut. J. W. Beck. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. E. Louis, M.T.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Stickney, jr., C.W.S., is relieved duties with American Forces in England, and upon arrival in United States, proceed to Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N.J., for duty with Chemical Warfare Service. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers relieved present duties and proceed to Lakehurst Proving Ground, N.J., duty with C.W.S.: Capt. A. Cobb, C.W.S.; Capt. T. F. McGovern, Ord. Dept.; Capt. H. Malinka, C.W.S. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Officers of C.W.S. to Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N.J., for duty: Capt. E. B. Blanchard and H. W. Favre. (Oct. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. C. H. Brown, C.W.S., to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. A. Pelton, C.W.S., to Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N.J., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt. W. H. Cook, A.S.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the department J.A. (Oct. 10, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Names of following officers are placed on Detached Officers' List: First Lieutenants of Infantry—S. O. Neff, P. E. Brown, O. P. Winningstad, E. N. Mitchell, J. A. Van Sant, W. E. Stanley, G. A. Davis, G. Van W. Pope, G. E. Butler, E. L. Clewell, W. McL. Christie, L. D. Gibbons, E. A. Kinloch, J. E. Burney, P. P. Shaw, W. H. Scott, A. G. Davidson, C. W. Jackson, J. A. Black, C. O. Gillette, R. M. McFaul, F. P. Barrett, E. G. Leinhan, B. Little, J. A. O'Neill, E. W. Chester and J. A. Griffin. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Names of following officers are placed on Detached Officers' List: Captains of Cavalry—J. B. Harper, H. C. Mandell and J. D. B. Lattin.

First Lieutenants of Infantry—E. A. Rudell, W. L. Blanton, H. E. Sturken, M. Peterson, E. M. Firth, P. P. Wiggin, P. B. Matlock, C. W. Nevin, 2d J. T. Zellars, R. A. McClure, T. M. Clifford, J. A. Balard, H. T. Perrin, J. B. Conny, E. B. Whimer, G. W. Griner, jr., H. T. Mayberry, C. D. Pearce, jr., J. Doble, M. McK. Darst and H. S. Robertson. (Oct. 9, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

Following officers are detailed as members of Army retiring board, appointed to meet in Washington by Par. 188, S.O. 171-O, July 23, 1919, War D.: Col. H. C. Williams, A.G.D.; Col. W. T. Merry, Inf.; Lieut. Col. G. R. Callender, M.C. (Oct. 10, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. W. S. Sherrill, Army Service Corps, to Washington and report to Judge Advocate General for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Fales, U.S.A., retired, is placed on active duty and is detailed for general recruiting service. To Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. E. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, is placed on active military duty and assigned to duty as disbursing officer, district ordnance office, Philadelphia, Pa. (Oct. 13, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk E. W. Crooks from treatment at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Hospital No. 20, for further treatment. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Army Field Clerk F. A. Louprette to Governors Island for duty at Hqs. (Oct. 8, War D.)

DISCHARGES.

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect Oct. 15, 1919: Col. I. C. Jenks, W. Harvey and W. A. Carleton, Inf.; E. Z. Steever, 3d Air Service. (Oct. 14, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. F. L. Dodds, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from his present assignment and duties and from further active duty, to take effect Oct. 15, 1919. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Col. C. E. Hawkins, U.S.A., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty, relieving Col. A. N. McClure, Cav., who will report to Colonel Hawkins for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. J. McKenney, U.S.A. (capt., Cav.), is detailed in I.G.D. for the emergency. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Major G. R. Powell, U.S.A., is Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. W. R. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, is placed on active military duty for general recruiting service and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Orders 233-O amended. Resignation by C. Cordier of his commissions as temp. col., General Staff Corps, and major, Inf. (Reg. Army), is accepted, to take effect Oct. 31, 1919. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Following officers to Lakehurst Proving Ground, Lakehurst, N.J., for duty with Chemical Warfare Service: Lieut. Col. H. F. Maddux, C.A.O., and C. L. Joly, C.W.S. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Orders of Oct. 18 relating to Contract Surg. B. L. Richards, U.S.A., amended. Upon completion of duties at Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Calif., return to his home. (Oct. 6, War D.)

Upon relief duty with Hqs. A.E.F., Washington, D.C., about Oct. 11, 1919, Army Field Clerk H. Skavlan will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Army Field Clerk J. French from Fort Bliss to Fort Bayard, N.M., for further treatment. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Leave one month, commencing about Oct. 19, 1919, is granted Army Field Clerk H. Skavlan. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Army Field Clerk F. F. Bressler from Camp Dix, N.J., to Fox Hills, Staten Island, for further treatment. (Oct. 10, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Patrick Furey, U.S. Guards, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Dix, N.J., on Jan. 8, 1919, of having been intoxicated while on duty as battalion adjutant on two occasions, of being A.W.O.L., and of having willfully made out a false report on the status of officers of the 33d Battalion, U.S. Guards. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 277, War Dept., Sept. 4, 1919.)

Corpl. Harry Ivy, 367th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at headquarters, 92d Division, A.E.F., France, on July 27, 1918, of having committed rape, the victim being a French woman. He was sentenced to be discharged, the Service and confined at hard labor for life. The case was returned by the reviewing authority for reconsideration of the sentence. Upon reconsideration the court, by a two-thirds vote, sentenced the accused to be hung. Major Gen. C. O. Ballou, commanding, approved the sentence and forwarded the case to the commander-in-chief, A.E.F., for action. General Pershing confirmed the sentence, but on Feb. 12, 1919, in a cablegram to the J.A.G. of the Army, he announced that in accordance with a cablegram from the Secretary of War dated Jan. 29, 1919, the execution of the sentence was suspended until the pleasure of the President was known. The President on Sept. 2, 1919, commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for life. (G.C.M.O. 282, War Dept., Sept. 15, 1919.)

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists received Oct. 10-14.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Captain.

Norton, Charles H., Dover, Me.

Lieutenants.

Jacobs, Richard C., Flushing, Mich.

Porter, George F., Caney, Kas.

Watkins, James G., Jackson, Miss.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Captains.

Ames, John L., Boston, Mass.

Fleischmann, Albert R., Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenants.

Mains, William Joseph, Kingston, N.Y.

Reed, Edward E., Ada, Okla.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Major.

Riddel, Herbert E., Branchville, N.J.

Captain.

Ingram, Laurin B., Wilmington, N.C.

Lieutenants.

Ballard, John A., Brooklyn, N.Y.

McIntosh, Hugo D., Ocala, Fla.

Schroff, William H., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Whittlesey, Roger, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Brig. Gen. William S. Scott, U.S.A., has been ordered to proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and take command of that post.

In reply to a cable concerning Brig. Gen. Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A., the War Department has been advised of his safety. Colonel Earman, military attaché at Warsaw, advises by cable, dated Oct. 7, that General Jadwin passed through Lemberg on Oct. 5, en route to Bucharest.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. T. Lull, General Staff, has been detailed to duty with the French Mission now in this country for the purpose of presenting a gift of a bronze statue to the U.S. Military Academy from the French Polytechnic.

Gen. Bailey Acting Commander Eastern Department.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, in command at Fort Totten, N.Y., is acting commanding officer of the Eastern Department, vice Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, retired. Reassignments among commanding officers of the departments due to the vacancy in the Eastern Department had not been announced up to Oct. 16 by the War Department.

Promotion of General Kernan Anticipated.

Among the officer personnel at the War Department it is generally the view that Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U.S.A., commanding the Philippine Department, and formerly chief of the Service of Supply, A.E.F., will be nominated by the President for major general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. General Kernan was head of a board which made a study of the court-martial system in the Army, and the report of the board was approved by the War Department.

Col. Constant Cordier Resigns Commission.

Col. Constant Cordier, whose permanent rank is major of Infantry, U.S.A., and who during the war has been attached to the office of the Chief of Staff as liaison officer, has resigned both his temporary and permanent commissions to take effect immediately. His services as a member of the General Staff won for him the Distinguished Service Medal and in recognition of his work as liaison officer he was decorated by nearly every foreign government maintaining military representatives in Washington during hostilities. Colonel Cordier has accepted a post with a New York banking corporation and it is understood he will act as its South American expert, a position for which he is well equipped because of five years' service as military attaché at American legations in South American countries. He is one of the best known and highly regarded officers on duty in Washington and carries with him to New York the best wishes of a host of friends in and out of the Service.

Provisional Infantry Brigade Staff.

Brig. Gen. William H. Sage, commanding general, Provisional Infantry Brigade, at Camp Meade, Md., announced his staff on Oct. 9, as follows: Gen. Staff Section: Lieut. Col. Allen J. Greer, Inf., chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Charles S. Caffery and Eugene Stanachi, Jr., Major C. C. Stokely, Inf., assistants. A.G.'s Section: Major N. Sailagyi, A.G.D., brigade adj.; 1st Lieut. T. E. Winstead, assistant. Supply Section: Lieut. Col. J. D. McKenney, Q.M.C., class 3, brig. Q.M.; Capt. O. A. Greagar, Q.M.C., finance officer; Capt. W. R. Kearney, Cav., class 3, 1st Lieut. William W. Giles, Q.M.C., class 3, assistants. Medical Section: Lieut. Col. G. L. McKinney, M.C., brig. surg.; Major Bernard J. Becker, M.C., class 3, sanitary inspr. Ordnance Section: Lieut. Col. Oliver F. Snyder, Ord. Dept., brig. Ord. officer.

J.A. Section: Major C. H. McDonald, J.A.G.D., brig. J.A. I.G.'s Section: Major John S. Parkinson, I.G.D., brig. inspr. Signal Corps Section: Major M. B. Dilley, S.C., class 3, brig. signal officer. Hqs. Detachment: Capt. W. T. Hammond, Inf., class 3, commanding; 1st Lieut. James E. Jeffers, Inf. Engr. Section: Major Milo P. Fox, C.E.R.A., brig. Engr. officer.

ARMY ITEMS.

Army General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N.Y., is to be discontinued as a general hospital on Oct. 31, 1919.

Recruits Wanted for Chemical Warfare Service.

It is desired to obtain as soon as possible 1,000 recruits for the Chemical Warfare Service and recruiting officers at camps, posts and stations in the United States have been authorized to enlist men for this service under the following conditions. Only white men will be enlisted. Enlistments may be for a period of one or three years. These men will be enlisted in the Infantry and assigned to Chemical Warfare Service. It is desirable, though not essential, that men enlisted for this service have chemical or engineering experience.

Ordnance Department in New Quarters.

The chief executive offices of the Ordnance Department of the Army, the Ordnance Salvage Board, the Claims Board, the Inspector of Ordnance and the civilian personnel have moved from building B, at Sixth and B streets, Washington, D.C., to the third floor seventh and eighth wings, of the Munitions Building, at Nineteenth and B streets. The Manufacturing division, the Field Service, and the Technical staff will remain in building B. The Mail and Records division, the Industrial Service, the division of Building Management, and the Cost Accounting division have moved from Building B to the War Trade Board building, at 19th and B streets.

Schools for Bakers and Cooks.

The Secretary of War directs that the following policy govern with reference to establishment and utilization of schools for bakers and cooks: A school for cooks and bakers will eventually be established at each of the divisional camps authorized to be retained by the Army. None of such schools now in operation will be discontinued, and none of the equipment on hand for this purpose will be disposed of without the concurrence of the War Department. To carry out the program additional schools will be established at the several divisional camps as rapidly as the program of vocational training and the material and personnel available makes it practicable. All schools for cooks and bakers now established, and which may be established hereafter, will be utilized to the maximum in aiding in the vocational training program of the divisional camp or of the post at which they are located.

Mexican Service Badge for 1919 Engagements.

The Secretary of War directs that G.O. 155, W.D., 1917, as now amended, be further amended to extend the Mexican Service Badge to "those who participated in or were in close proximity to the engagement against Mexicans near El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, on June 15-16, 1919."

Guidon for Mounted Engineers.

The Secretary of War directed on Oct. 13, that Army Regulations, paragraph 235, sub-paragraph b, Mounted Engineers, as amended, be further amended as follows: Mounted Engineers.—Guidon of scarlet, with a white border one inch in width, having in the center, on both sides, a castle nine and one half inches high by thirteen inches long, the number of the organization to be above the center of the castle midway between the tops of outer turrets of castle and the top edge of the scarlet field, the letter of the company to be midway between the center of the base of the castle and the bottom edge of the field. This designation to be in white.

Claims for Lost Property.

The Secretary of War directed on Oct. 13 that paragraph 2 of Circular 289, War Department, 1919, be changed to read as follows: All claims for private property lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service, of discharged officers, enlisted men, members of the Army Nurse Corps and of casual officers, who are unable to secure the appointment of a board of officers as prescribed in sub-paragraph b, paragraph 726, Army Regulations, as changed, will be submitted to the Director of Finance for the action of the board of officers appointed by him.

Army Units Load Troop Transport.

Owing to a strike of the longshoremen at the port of New York and the consequent shortage of men to load and unload Army transports in that harbor, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of the Transportation Service, on Oct. 11 authorized Major David C. Shanks to employ Army labor units and such civilians as he could for this work. On the following day labor battalions were brought from Camps Merritt, Dix and Upton, and Governors Island to the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., where they loaded the transport Mercury and loaded and unloaded the transports Northern Pacific, Orizaba, Mount Vernon, and President Grant. The labor units are quartered on the piers.

King Albert's Tribute to 91st Division.

King Albert of Belgium, while on a visit to Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 9, paid a tribute to the men of the 91st Division, A.E.F., in what is said to have been the lengthiest public speech he has made since his arrival in the United States. He said, "I salute the men of the 91st. I wish the men of this famous fighting division to know that they have the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

Camp Eustis, Va.

Camp Eustis, Va., writes a correspondent there, offers many advantages. To combat the high cost of living there is employment for any of the soldiers' families who desire work, and a piece of land for any soldier who wants to raise crops. For those who must be amused there are the theater, Y.M.C.A., K. of C., J.W.B., Y.W.C.A., and Red Cross houses in the camp. There are excellent concrete roads for autoing, acres of land for horseback riding, hunting and fishing, and plenty of water facilities for swimming and boating. Within an hour and a half of the camp are shopping centers of Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News. Within a half hour are historic Yorktown, Williamsburg with William and Mary College, Jamestown, with its picturesque ruins, and that unique watering place, Old Point Comfort. The camp exchange runs a large restaurant and has a hog farm, and with other demands in the camp, can handle all the output of the embryo farmers. There are plans on foot to start a dairy farm to supply the camp.

KING & KING

Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
728 SEVENTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD

MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
842 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W., corner 45th St., NEW YORK.

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION
Catalogues of our various departments on request
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

ANSELL & BAILEY

Attorneys at Law
RIGGS BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. D. DUDLEY

Attorney at Law
110 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SLOAN'S UNIFORM EXCHANGE

Army and Navy uniforms and equipment bought, sold and exchanged.

SLOAN'S MILITARY SHOP, 247 West 42d St., New York.

Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery, is very desirous of transferring with Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Box 180, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Position as instructor, or assistant instructor, of military sciences and tactics by officer with over two years' commissioned service. Eighteen months in A.E.F. Seven years' enlisted service. Best references. Address Cavalry, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Retired non-commissioned officer and wife, no children, to take charge country place near Detroit. Address Col. C. G. Edgar, 520 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

1st Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps desires mutual transfer with 1st Lieut. of Field Artillery or Cavalry. Commission dates Oct. 25, 1917. Address Box 148, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

1st Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps desires mutual transfer with 1st Lieut. of Field Artillery of Cavalry. Commission dates Jan. 29, 1919. Address Box 149, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: Immediate communication with men who were temporarily commissioned from the ranks of the Regular Army. Address C. G. Bartlett, 210 West 103d St., New York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE:

Retired officer will sell or lease ten-room house and garage with one acre of ground, on very reasonable terms. Located in Ross Valley, California, a close suburb of San Francisco, on electric car line. Healthful climate and beautiful scenery. In a select neighborhood. Address The Owner, P.O. Box No. 1, Ross, California.

WANTED: Adult boarders. Old-fashioned Virginia farm. Delicious cooking. Conveniences. Charming fall and winter seasons, good hunting, fine climate. Add. 893, A. & N. Journal, N.Y.

Permanent 1st Lieut. of Cavalry now stationed with 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, in Panama Canal Zone desires mutual transfer with permanent 1st Lieut. of Cavalry stationed in United States. Address P. C. D., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

FOR ARMY AND NAVY FAMILIES

All year inexpensive Albemarle County Resort. Brick house, steam heat, baths. Horses, hunting, near Charlottesville, good schools. Army and Navy references. "Randolph's," Keswick, Va.

MUSICIANS WANTED for Band, 60th Infantry. Vacancies in practically all grades. Desirable station, good administration, and an excellent opportunity for the right kind of men. Address Lieut. E. J. Galyean, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

All Standard Administration Forms for Organizations and Exchanges.

WATSON PRESS, El Paso, Texas.

RIFLE SCORE CARDS, regulation, all kinds; also labor saving Organization and Exchange Forms, Coupon Books, Wedding Stationery, Engraving and Printing. The Eagle Press, Service Printers, Portland, Me. Established 1907.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG, 428 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 50c (stamps). FRANCIS BANNERMAN & SONS, 501 Broadway, New York.

PREPARATION FOR WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS by an experienced tutor. References for work done. W. B. Waterman, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF**The Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.**

Storage for Household Goods
Packers and Forwarders

26 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Telephone 5560 Main

DREW'S CALIFORNIA SCHOOL

Annapolis, West Point, Army, Navy tutoring; 200 coached 1917-18; 87 1/2% of my students passed for Annapolis, against 11 1/2% in U.S. 86% passed for West Point, March '18; 100%, October '18. Sweeping success in all competitive exams. 2 year high school course admits to college. Special advantages for officers' sons. 2901 California St., San Francisco.

"PREMIER 6% INVESTMENT"

First Farm Mortgages on improved, productive farm lands. Next in safety to Government Bonds. Write for particulars to
INVESTORS MORTGAGE CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co.

398 Broadway, New York City
Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations, and examinations for commissions in the Army.

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

**For the Army—**

Whip Cord and Bedford Cord,
also Serges, Worsted, etc.

For the Navy—

Blues, Whites, Capes, Over-
coats, Forestry, etc.

For the Marine Corps—

Blues, Winter Field, Summer
Field, Whites, Overcoats, etc.

For the U. S. P. H. S.—

Blues, Whites, Olive Drabs,
Overcoats, etc.

Equipment for Officers of all
Branches of the U. S. Services
—Everything Regulation.

BRANCHES:

Washington Atlantic City Annapolis

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY

Incorporated December, 1900

MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON, President
275 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To provide relief for the widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.
To supervise and procure educational opportunities for such orphan children.

The attention of the Regular Army is called to this Society, which is anxious to have its services availed of wherever they can be of assistance.

Applications for aid, advice or information may be addressed to the above and will receive prompt and sympathetic attention.

Columbian Preparatory School (SCHADMAN'S)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

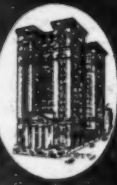
A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY
FOR CANDIDATES FOR

West Point

and

Annapolis

For reservations for fall session address
GEO. B. SCHADMAN, A. M., Washington, D. C.

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

YOU can get 4% interest and unquestioned safety for your savings by forwarding your funds by MAIL to this institution which has been conducting a conservative Savings Bank business for over 50 years.

No matter where you are stationed, write for our free booklet "A."

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$1,500,000.00
ASSETS OVER SIXTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

PREPARE FOR EXAMINATIONS

Correspondence Instruction for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS and commissions in the Army and Navy. Over 150 successful candidates for Army and Navy. Write for catalog "B".

MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

Prepares candidates for WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS and for direct commissions in the Army, Marine Corps and Navy Pay Corps when available. Catalogs.

WOULD LIKE NAME OF MAHAN'S INTERPRETER.

"Inquirer" writes: "In your issue of Oct. 11, under the heading 'Establishment of Pacific Fleet' you quote, in support of this action, a 'Navy officer in a position to know intimately the reasons which led up to the organization of the Pacific Fleet.' Mahan has been cited as opposed to such a division of our naval force. It would add weight to the advocacy of this measure by this present-day interpreter of Mahan's doctrine, were Mahan's disciples to learn his name. There seems to be no objection to giving it. Who is he?"

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1919.

REGULAR TROOPS QUELLING RIOTS.

Regular troops have again been appealed for by state and city authorities to quell serious disorders due to strikes, and their presence at the scenes of trouble has had the desired effect of promptly restoring law and order. As we know through action of the Government in ordering Major Gen. Leonard Wood to take command of the lawless situation at Omaha and following this up with the action reported below, there were indications that Regular troops were to be used more quickly than in the past to put down lawlessness caused chiefly by agitators of the "social revolution." Immediately following the Omaha riot Secretary of War Baker notified the governor of every state that in case of civil disorder that the executive could not control "he should communicate directly with the commanding general of the department in which his state lies," and he directed every department commander "to respond instantly with the aid of Federal troops to any such call from a state executive." In addition to this, Secretary of War Baker made the following announcement in the course of an address at Cleveland on Oct. 15, regarding this use of Federal troops:

"The Administration in Washington is determined that every Federal agency shall be maintained in the full performance of its functions. We have an Army of tried soldiers, of true Americans. They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country. They will see to it that Federal laws are enforced and Federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country. They are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America. As between those two contestants they are on the side of order."

As the twelve companies of Indiana state troops ordered out to quell disorder at Indiana Harbor proved inadequate for the task and were so largely outnumbered by the disorderly element, Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, on Oct. 6, requested that Regular troops be dispatched to the scene of disorder at the cities affected by the steel strike. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Central Department, in response to this request at once ordered a force of about 1,000 officers and men from the 4th Division at Camp Sheridan, under Col. William S. Mapes, Inf., U. S.A., to Gary, Ind., and they took entire charge of the situation. Many discharged soldiers still wearing the Army uniform were reported to be active with the mob of strikers and in some cases led them in disorderly acts. General Wood took personal command at Gary. On the arrival of the Regular troops the state force was withdrawn from Gary and was sent to Indiana Harbor and East Chicago. The Regulars at Gary completely controlled the situation and restored order.

Many steel workers who were afraid to go to work under the protection of city and state authorities went to work after the Regular troops arrived. Union officials declared themselves satisfied with the dispatch of Federal forces to Gary. John H. De Young, secretary of the Steel Workers' Union for the Chicago district, said that he considered General Wood's control of the city preferable to that of the local authorities.

With Regular troops on duty at Helena, Ark., to quell riots between negroes and whites, the disorders were promptly quelled and some 200 negro alleged rioters were arrested by the military, in addition to others placed in arrest by the civil authorities. Five whites had been killed and five wounded, and the known negro dead numbered fourteen. Two negroes of a party of four who defied a military patrol were killed at Elaine on Oct. 3, a third negro was wounded and the fourth was arrested. Sam Wilson, a negro suspected of the killing of Corp. Luther Earle, Co. H, 4th Infantry, U.S.A., on Oct. 2, has been captured and taken to Elaine, and another prisoner was shot down attempting to escape.

The first overt act committed against Regular troops at Gary occurred on Oct. 9 when a squad of troops in an automobile under Sergt. Major George Schrich was fired upon from ambush. The shots went wild and the assailants escaped.

MILLIONS IN MEDICAL SUPPLIES TRANSFERRED.

Since the passage of the Act of March 3, 1919, which authorized the transfer of surplus Army material to other departments, the Medical Branch of the Purchase and Storage Division has transferred to the Public Health Service supplies valued at \$3,773,232.02. Requisitions by the latter department for \$4,000,000 worth of supplies are pending. Up to Oct. 13 medical supplies valued at \$17,526,208 had been declared surplus. Twenty thousand tons of all kinds of medical equipment was

returned from overseas and furnished the large hospitals. The Navy and the Marine Corps have already been equipped by the Medical Branch.

THREE VICE ADMIRALS FOR U.S. NAVY.

Secretary Daniels and Chairman Page of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs were in conference on Oct. 13 relative to the Senate committee's amendment to the House bill proposing the permanent rank of vice admiral for Rear Admirals Sims, Benson and Mayo. The result of the conference was not disclosed, though Senator Page stated that the bill would not be pressed for passage in the Senate at present. The bill passed by the House by a nearly unanimous vote, giving the permanent rank of admiral to Rear Admirals Benson and Sims, as proposed by the President, may be said to have the whole-hearted endorsement of Secretary Daniels and the high ranking officers of the Navy. Such action by Congress would be merely just consideration and proper appreciation of the very distinguished service rendered by these two officers and suitable recognition of the work the Navy accomplished in the World War. Generally the sentiment in Service circles is that the House bill expressed the opinion of the nation and that, aside from the question of the inclusion of Admiral Mayo, it would certainly be fitting to accord recognition to the Navy by giving the permanent rank of admiral to Benson and Sims. It is known that Secretary Daniels is of the opinion that anything less would express a lack of appreciation and a lack of recognition of the very high character of their services. He feels that there is nothing the Government could give that would be too high an honor or too great a distinction not alone to the two admirals, but because they typify what the Navy did.

In the Secretary's opinion Admirals Benson and Sims were detailed to duty of the highest importance, and by their service brought distinction to the Navy and great honor to the United States. In the Navy Department there has been disappointment among the officers over the action of the Senate committee in reducing the grade granted, and the intention of extending only the rank of vice admiral is regarded as a "left-handed" compliment to the Service in view of the action of Congress in making permanent the rank of General Pershing. No less fine a reward for the Navy would be accepted as adequate, and as commensurate with the high character of the service of the admirals, Sims as commander of our naval forces operating in European waters, and Benson as naval adviser to the Allied Conference in Paris. Both were eminent in their respective spheres and both were regarded by naval authorities abroad as the equals in ability, vision and judgment of any navy officers in the world. The bill if passed by the Senate must necessarily go to conference, and from the tenor of House sentiment at the present moment it would appear that agreement by the conferees is out of the question. It is freely predicted that the House will stand on its action in passing the bill authorizing two admirals; a compromise that it is thought may be proposed is a measure providing for one permanent admiral and one permanent vice admiral, with the hope also that provision might be made for more than one appointment in the latter rank.

RECRUITING STATE FORCES.

Every endeavor is being made by organizations of state troops in various states to recruit up, seeking to enlist former soldiers, especially, with a view to having the organizations pass inspection by Army officers, for federalization as National Guard. It is also desired to secure as recruits able-bodied citizens from various walks of life, even if they have not seen service. The matter of recruiting in the state forces is extremely difficult. Among the working element of citizens in trades particularly, the calling out of state forces in labor troubles has seriously hurt recruiting. Workmen who in the old days joined the old National Guard in large numbers are now opposed to enlisting in the state forces, and assert they do not want service either compulsory or otherwise.

Many ex-soldiers are naturally not inclined to return to military life at present, saying they have had enough military service to last them for a long time to come. Many men now in the state forces who joined in the emergency are anxious to get out, having become tired of it with its increased demands on their time. The situation for recruiting with desirable men in sufficient numbers is not promising, looking at it in the most favorable light.

As one officer said the other day: "To get a good recruit now we almost have to lasso him. I see no way to get men fit for the state forces except by compulsory service, and I do not believe the people at large want this, although I believe it will be the only way the National Guard will ever get recruits fit for service, as federalized troops."

The problem of getting men to enlist in the state forces is certainly a serious one, that is, with men who are worth enlisting, who can meet the proper physical requirements, and who can be relied upon to serve out their enlistments. There is no use enlisting men who do not realize the responsibility they are assuming and who when they get tired of the Service, as they frequently do, disappear. The responsibility the man takes upon himself when enlisting should be thoroughly explained to him before he enlists, instead of being lightly passed over, as is frequently done in the great eagerness to secure recruits. It is far better to have a reliable com-

pany of fifty steady men than a paper company of 100, half of whom cannot be found when their services are required. It is hoped the recruiting situation will improve later, and that college men, and more of the well-to-do class of young men, may take an interest in the military service of their state. They will find it very beneficial.

ARMY NOTES.

Slow Progress in Readjusting Officers' Rank.

Up to Oct. 16 only a partial readjustment of the rank of Army officers, made necessary by the Act of Sept. 17 providing for a total commissioned personnel of 18,000, had been made by the board of officers in the Personnel Branch of the General Staff. No information was forthcoming as to just what progress had been made in the readjustment of rank, as outlined in Circular No. 439, W.D., 1919 (printed in full in our issue of Oct. 4, page 133), nor as to when it would be finished, although it is understood that the readjustment already effected has the approval of the Secretary of War. It was learned, however, that the work already done had to do with the readjustment of the inequalities of relative rank among Regular and temporary officers, and the expectation was that the list when made public would overcome, in a large measure, the feeling caused by the report that temporary officers in several arms and services, if retained, will rank Regular Army officers who have been in the Service for not less than fifteen years.

New Ration System for the Army.

A new ration system for the U.S. Army has been approved by the War Department and will go into effect on Dec. 1. The system decreases the allowance of the large organization (above 150 men) and increases that of the small organization (below seventy-six men) by varying percentages. The ration saving system is re-instituted so that a careful mess may save a maximum of twenty-five per cent. of the total ration allowance. The organization commander is again allowed to purchase his supplies, other than the staples purchased by regulation from the supply officer, from whatsoever source his judgment elects, thereby making for close supervision of his purchases. While community buying of staples in effect is continued, individual mess shopping is again instituted in the Army. The cost of the ration in the Army has risen from twenty-five cents in 1906 to nearly sixty cents a day in 1919.

Why Regular Troops Are Going Abroad.

Coincident with the announcement made in Washington on Oct. 14 that 5,000 Regular troops were to sail for Brest on Oct. 17 to strengthen the forces in the occupied Rhine territory, Secretary of War Baker made the following explanation of this troop movement to the Washington correspondents: "The Peace Conference and the Supreme War Council in Paris in formulating the treaties indicated several places in which they determined that the disposition of the country as to its subsequent assignment should be determined by referendum or plebiscite. One of these was Silesia. It was decided that Allied troops, continuing under the command of the Supreme Commander, Marshal Foch, should occupy these places during the plebiscite so that they would have an assurance of a fair vote. It was suggested that some units of the American Army of Occupation should be sent to Silesia to supervise the plebiscite held in that place. With that thought in mind the size of the American Army to be retained was determined with reference to the number of men that might be needed there for that work, if the plebiscite was subsequently directed to be held. It has not yet been directed. In order, however, not to keep in France a larger number of emergency men than would be needed, we brought home more men than the number which would leave us the number required for Silesia, if they were subsequently required. We are therefore sending over Regular enlisted men to bring the force on the other side up to the number which would be large enough to permit the sending of the force to Silesia for the plebiscite, if such a plebiscite is ordered to be held."

Regulations for Emergency Officers.

Secretary Baker has directed the preparation of a War Department circular to give the following information: Beginning Nov. 1, officers holding only emergency commissions will be subject to the same regulations as officers of the Permanent Establishment with respect to leaves of absence. Circular 244, W.D., 1919, is revoked, effective Nov. 1, the provisions of Army Regulations to govern thereafter. The authority hitherto delegated to various commanders to discharge emergency officers is revoked, effective Nov. 1. On and after that date emergency officers will be discharged by War Department order only. Applications or recommendations of discharge will be forwarded to the War Department for decision in the same manner as are resignations of officers of the Permanent Establishment. Applications or recommendations for the discharge of emergency officers will state the reasons for the discharge, duties being performed by the officer, whether or not the officer has had money or property accountability, and if so the status of his accounts, whether or not the officer has had an allotment, and in case of officers outside the continental limits of the United States, the place where discharge is desired. In making recommendations relative to discharges commanding officers will be guided by Paragraph 5, Circular 124, W.D.,

1918, relative to property or money accountability. The commanding officer of the military station will report whether or not immediate replacement is necessary. Reports are to be prepared and forwarded to The Adjutant General upon the receipt of orders discharging emergency officers or upon receipt of notification of the acceptance of the resignation of Regular Army officers. In connection with the above directions the Secretary of War requested The Adjutant General to keep up to date a list and directory of the emergency officers and that this list be published monthly. Records and reports of officers discharged prior to Nov. 1 will be transferred from the Personnel Branch, General Staff, to the office of The Adjutant General.

Regular Army Officers Resigned.

Between Nov. 11 and Oct. 6, last, 1,766 officers resigned from the Regular Army. Of these 253 held permanent and 1,513 provisional commissions. Of the total number of resignations, 674, or thirty-eight per cent. of those resigned since Aug. 1 held permanent commissions, of those resigned since Aug. 1 held permanent commissions.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF P.S. AND T. DIVISION.

In connection with a discussion of statements made at the hearings on Army reorganization before committees of Congress, an officer of the General Staff points out that there seems to be a misunderstanding of the basic principles upon which the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff is operated. This division, he said, is the supervising and co-ordinating agency for the supply of the Army. Its function is to facilitate the operations of the services of supply to the end that combat efficiency in the Army may be assured. In general, it exercises this function by the enunciation of principles of policy approved by the Secretary of War; by supervision exercised through conference and inspection; and by co-ordination exercised through the adjustment of conflicts arising between operating services. Principles of general policy are determined as a result of conference with the responsible chiefs of all services, coupled with a comprehensive consideration of the factor of efficient service to troops. Principles relating to inter-service co-operation are determined as a result of conference with the responsible chiefs of services concerned, coupled with a comprehensive consideration of the service of supply as a whole. In general, the purpose of all policy enunciated by the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division is to promote united, co-ordinated, harmonious and effective effort on the part of all the services of supply. To this end it is the duty of the division to place on the responsible heads of the various services full responsibility for the efficient operation of their respective services, and guarantee to them full authority to control and direct their operations in all essentials. In conformity with this principle, the division exercises its control over matters of operating policy and operations only when it becomes necessary to do so in order to promote efficient service, to adjust conflicts arising between services, and to enforce conformity to the principles of policy and organization established by order of the Secretary of War. In this connection it should be stated, this officer added, that the Finance Service, the division of Purchase and Storage, the Transportation Service, and the Real Estate Service are not branches or subdivisions of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division. They are new operating bureaus of the Army established during the war.

NAVY'S WORK IN CHANNEL TRANSPORTATION.

The detailed figures of cross-channel transportation disclosed by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, U.S.A., printed in our issue of Oct. 11, page 172, made known for the first time that this Government operated ships in the English channel exclusively for carrying troops to France. While the Navy data of this service is still in London, it is learned at the Navy Department that the two speedy steamships, Yale and Charles, the latter formerly the Harvard, and the steamships Narragansett and Nipatin, were employed constantly in this service from the summer of 1918 until recently, and that these vessels carried practically ninety per cent. of the U.S. personnel, numbering 235,755, and the British personnel, numbering 389,622, from and to English ports and France. The remaining ten per cent. were carried on their regular stops at English ports by the transports, Harrisburg, Louisville and Plattsburg. So far as known, this traffic was carried on without accident, despite the increased activity of the German submarines during the months in which the U.S. ships were operating. The record is a credit to the commanders of the ships and their crews, as well as to the U.S. Navy.

THE FUTURE OF NAVAL WARFARE.

That we are probably on the verge of a revolution in naval warfare and naval weapons is the opinion of Navy officers of high intelligence in this country, writes a Navy correspondent, and it would appear that the British Admiralty "sees the handwriting on the wall." The time has come for independence of thought and action on the part of Navy officers to prepare for future conditions. Brains on the part of our officers and judgment in making appropriations on the part of our legislators must unite, and mediocrity and the suppression of new ideas should have no place.

ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

HOUSE HEARINGS.

(Continued from page 199.)

General Hines on Transportation Service.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Chief of the Transportation Service of the War Department, appeared before the House committee on Oct. 14. He said the country was to be congratulated on the fact that the committees of Congress were giving such close consideration to the question of Army reorganization. The General Staff bill did not meet with the entire approval of the military heads of the War Department, but he was of the opinion that no bill could do that. Free discussion was bound to result in a satisfactory measure. He had a firm conviction that operating activities should not be carried on by the General Staff, adding that if a proper organization was given the War Department there would be no need for the General Staff's exceeding its authority.

General Hines strongly advocated combining all transportation functions into one service; this should have four divisions, namely, rail, water, motorized and water transportation, and this would result in effecting a noticeable reduction in overhead. The plan would be to have only one transportation officer on the staff of the commanding officer of any division, instead of one for rail and water and one for motor transportation.

Mr. Kahn asked whether it would not involve an increase in overhead to establish a Transportation Service separate from the Quartermaster Corps. General Hines replied that while all transportation was originally supposed to be handled by the Q.M. Corps, the fact was that each supply bureau instituted its own transportation service, and that it was, therefore, not possible to make a comparison. He was of the belief that if all the duties of carrying troops and supplies overseas with all the incident difficulties had not been given over to one man as his sole duty the result would not have been the same. As an indication of the mass of work accomplished by the Transportation Service during the war, the General said a fleet of 616 ships was operated and a force of 54,000 officers, enlisted men and civilians was engaged in the transportation work at the time of the signing of the armistice.

In answer to certain criticisms made by officers of the Quartermaster General's Office to the effect that the present system of transportation and storage made it impossible for the Quartermaster General to keep track of supplies after they had been turned over to the Transportation Service, General Hines said there were very few difficulties of that kind that could not be satisfactorily adjusted with a little co-operation. He said that it was unfortunately the case that some of the officers who had testified as to the situation were new in Washington and that, without any intention of making misstatements, they did not give accurate information. He said if the system advocated by the Transportation Service had been adopted, there would have been no occasion for worry on the part of the Quartermaster General's Office. The French plans for reorganization, he stated, provided for a single corps as proposed by him.

Nineteen German vessels, he said, that had been interned at the beginning of the war would be used as a nucleus of a transport reserve for the Army. These ships would be turned over to the Shipping Board for operation during peace times, but he was of the opinion that an agency should be set up within the War Department to make regular inspections of the craft to be certain that they were ready for instant transformation into troop transports. In answer to questions as to the percentage of quartermaster supplies included in the total shipments abroad, he stated that approximately fifty per cent. of the material transported consisted of quartermaster supplies. As a few of the accomplishments of the Army Transportation Service, General Hines said a total of 13,819,691 men were transported to the seaboard and back to camps and back in this country, 40,000,000 tons of cargo were transported within the United States, 5,138,000 tons of cargo shipped abroad, 2,086,000 men transported to the A.E.F., and as many as 306,000 taken to France within one month. He declared the interned German ships carried more than half a million men to France and more than 400,000 back to this country. Of this number the Leviathan carried 175,000 men.

Speaking of the duties and functions of the General Staff, General Hines said in reply to a question that the duties of the various departments should be specifically defined by law. In default of such a provision he favored the limitation of the duties of the General Staff by law. General Hines referred to a statement made by Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, before the committee, that the Chief of Transportation Service had acted in a dual role, as a member of the General Staff and as the head of a supply corps, he said:

"The fact that I am on the General Staff does not give me any preferential treatment. I can't issue orders in the name of the Secretary of War." He then explained that the only officer who could issue such orders was the Chief of Staff. He said he himself had exercised practically no General Staff functions. Speaking of the claim of General Black that he had taken jurisdiction over certain railroad claims, General Hines said he took only such claims as had been allocated to his bureau by the Claims Board. He did not contemplate taking from any bureau any functions properly belonging to it.

Colonel Palmer Favors One Army.

Col. John McA. Palmer, chief of the War Plans Branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, appeared before the House committee on Oct. 15. He gave the views expressed by him before the Senate committee on Oct. 9, criticizing the War Department bill on the ground that it was based on the wrong military policy. The proper policy for the United States, he said, should be based on the principle of a citizen army. He favored the National Service Act in general and the plan suggested by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan before the Senate committee. Colonel Palmer declared that every time the General Staff had made recommendations regarding the establishing of a military policy after 1918 these recommendations were based on the citizen army plan. He was in favor of establishing a single U.S. Army, into which would be merged the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve. He said he would eliminate army drills as being unnecessary after a preliminary training period of six months and two subsequent periods of two weeks each. Colonel Palmer's plan would provide that the first members of the new citizen Army would be volunteers from among the veterans of the World War. It would then be perpetuated by the induction of annual increments of all the men who had received training within the year. These men would be kept in specially designated units for four or five years, during which

time men who were content to remain private soldiers would be required to attend two annual maneuvers, and after which they would be turned into the unorganized reserve. Men who aspired to be officers and non-commissioned officers, he said, should be required to attend each of the maneuvers for the time they were acting in such capacities. Promotion would be allowed to any grade for which the officer was qualified, after his having taken both theoretical and tactical examinations as prescribed by the President. Colonel Palmer said the training course should be conducted by officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army supplemented by such citizen officers as might accept commissions for a sufficiently long period of temporary service to make their assistance valuable.

Mr. McKenzie said that the system proposed by Colonel Palmer savored too much of a compulsory service system. The officer pointed out that the plan merely called for training, and the citizen Army was merely another name for an organized reserve, which, however, was organized in such a way as to merge all branches of the old military system. Mr. Hull asked why the General Staff did not make greater efforts in studying the needs of the supply system of the Army rather than expending all of its time in providing itself with men. He charged that the General Staff had never come before Congress with a comprehensive supply program included in the military policy suggested. Colonel Palmer assured the Congressman that the General Staff is studying supply problems at the same time that it is working on personnel matters. In order to formulate a proper supply program it was necessary for the Army to know the military policy of the country and know the proposed size of the Army.

During the afternoon session Colonel Palmer referred frequently to the testimony he had given before the Senate, saying again that he thought the citizen Army plan would give at once the most efficient and the most acceptable form of military establishment. When he spoke of the advisability of adopting a single list for promotion as a means of eliminating from the Army the discord resulting from unequal promotion, Mr. Kahn said: "One of the difficulties in the military establishment comes from the fact that the military committees of Congress receive many measures from the War Department which they are asked to enact, and they find in the consideration of these measures that officers are more concerned in the matter of promotion than in the welfare of the Army. I hope they will work out some plan satisfactory to the Army which will do away with this."

General Snow on Field Artillery Needs.

Major Gen. William S. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, gave the House committee his views on Oct. 16. His testimony was similar to that recently given by him before the Senate committee. He stated that the division between the Field and Coast Artillery forces as contemplated in the War Department bill was not in accordance with the existing law, under which the Field Artillery consists of all artillery that accompanies an army in the field. A conception has grown up, because the Coast Artillery performed certain Field Artillery functions during the war, that these were proper Coast Artillery duties. He said this was wrong, and the personnel provided for motorized artillery of the heavier calibers, which the tables of organization place under the jurisdiction of the Coast Artillery, should be transferred to his organization. He assured the committee there was no idea of acceleration of promotion in this request. Personnel changes should be so effected that there would be a corresponding number of trained Regular officers in each branch.

He repeated the request that there be provided a permanent Chief of Field Artillery similar to the Chief of Coast Artillery. Each major arm of the Service should have its own head, provided by law. He was of the opinion that the Army should not exceed 300,000 officers and men, adding that he made his estimate without having any knowledge as to what obligations the United States might have abroad. There should be a division each in the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama, two divisions in the United States and the necessary force to carry out the plans for universal military training. The Air Service, he thought, should be made a part of the line of the Army, with officers detailed from it to the General Staff and to Army schools. One of the chief difficulties with the Air Service was that it did not have a permanent personnel. He believed the Transportation Service should be under the Quartermaster Corps. The War Department had enough reserve matériel to equip an Army of 4,000,000 men. This was enough to provide for the needs of 250 regiments.

General Coe on Artillery Amalgamation.

Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, said he believed there should be no dividing line between the Coast Artillery and other army artillery, and that the division between Coast and Field Artillery should not be determined by the type of gun used. The idea that the Coast Artillery uses only stationary guns and that mobile guns are peculiar to the Field Artillery is a misconception, he said, for the Coast Artillery has a great many mobile coast defense guns turned over to it during the war. The latter, he thought, should be retained permanently in the Coast Artillery for the resulting economy in upkeep and maintenance. In his opinion the Field Artillery and the Coast Artillery would eventually be amalgamated.

Asked as to the proper functions of the General Staff, General Coe said that it should be given complete power but that the scope of the power should be specified. It should establish policies of action and policies of training. The main difficulty was in the matter of selection of personnel. In this regard, General Coe would give the executive the power of removing heads of departments. Speaking of the establishment of a procurement branch, General Coe said that he would have things peculiar to one branch of the service bought by that service, but things common to all branches bought by one procurement branch. He would have the Ordnance supply department for all technical equipment, the Quartermaster Corps the supply department for all non-technical equipment, and the Corps of Engineers the supply department for all construction equipment. It should be the function of the General Staff to lay down the problem of supplies to the producing service involved after the recommendations of the chiefs of the operating service had been obtained.

General Coe said he favored the policy of promotion by selection. He believed that some restriction should be made so that an officer could not be raised two or three grades in too short a time. As to universal military training, General Coe believed a period of three months was as long as the public would stand at this time—long enough to win popular approval. When asked if he did not think this a sort of subterfuge to satisfy the people, he said he had never thought of it in that light, but that three months would be more ac-

ceptable to the public as it would interfere less with school and with the producing capacity of the nation. General Coe would have the age limits lowered and allow boys of seventeen to register for service that they might receive training any time they desired during the next two years. He favored an army of 576,000 men. General Coe said that he would not be surprised if we were called upon very soon to help settle the world unrest.

SENATE HEARINGS.

Ex-Secretary of War Stimson Gives Views.

Henry L. Stimson, for two years Secretary of War under President Taft, appeared before the Senate committee on Oct. 19. He made four general observations as to the proper military policy for the United States. The Regular Army, he said, should be only large enough to supply garrisons for the outlying territories and possessions, to provide cadres for training purposes and to maintain a small expeditionary force if necessary. The main defense must depend upon a citizen army plan based on the principle of universal training. Mr. Stimson urged the establishment of a well organized Officers' Reserve Corps, as it would be necessary for civilian officers to assist in the instruction of young men inducted for training. His fourth suggestion was that the Ordnance side of the Army be more highly developed in peace times. He also believed that there must necessarily be some system of promotion differing from the one now in vogue, particularly in the matter of eliminating unfit officers.

The former Secretary said he had served as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, in the latter two ranks in the Field Artillery, during the World War; previously he had nine years' service with the National Guard. He thought an Army of 300,000 officers and men should be sufficient to meet the needs of the country. He favored reducing the length of the enlistment period, supplementing an enlistment with additional service in the reserve. Senator Chamberlain asked whether the Army as it was in 1913 was large enough to meet present day needs. Mr. Stimson replied it was not, because the strategic importance of the outlying territorial garrisons had not been so well recognized at the earlier date and that the needs of the country for universal training called for an additional number in addition to the development of special services during the war. There was a strong current of popular opinion, he said, in favor of adopting a system of universal training; there had been a remarkable change in sentiment on this matter recently. Three months of training, Mr. Stimson thought, is not sufficient, and he would prefer keeping the trained men in an organized reserve. The proposal to let the men go out unorganized after having received their training was "a grave error."

Disapproves Promotion by Selection.

Speaking of the method of promotion, Mr. Stimson said when he was in Washington he found almost unanimous disapproval of the selection system because of the fear of the possibility of favoritism. There had been a disposition towards a proper elimination program, however. The difficulty in working a selection scheme was due to the fact that there is now small opportunity to test the officers in field service of the character that should be provided to furnish a basis for selection. With a proper program for holding wide-scale maneuvers, he said, this difficulty might be overcome. He advocated the adoption of a single list for promotion, saying the present plan of promotion by arm of Service was a serious defect. "Pulling and hauling," he said, had caused more vice in Army legislation than any other one thing. He said he was brought up as a believer in the detail system, and had not been convinced during the war that it should not apply generally throughout the Army, but realized there might be some exceptions to the rule.

Mr. Stimson drew a distinction between two classes of General Staff duties, saying he agreed with the Chief of Staff in defining the one, but he differed with him with regard to the other. The Chief of Staff should be expected to co-ordinate and supervise the work of all General Staff officers acting as his assistants. The General Staff Corps, as defined in the law, or as he described it, the War Plans Division, should work as a debating organization with the Chief of Staff as the presiding member. The Chief of Staff should not exercise power of command over the members of the General Staff planning body, but should make his recommendations to the President after having held a free and full discussion with all the members of the body. It was difficult for an American Chief of Staff to distinguish between the two sets of duties, he said. He felt there should be a co-ordinating body between the Army and the Navy, in order that broad plans for the national defense might be arrived at after careful deliberation and thought.

Major Benjamin D. Foulois, formerly chief of the Air Service, A.E.F., who followed, submitted a statement favoring the creation of a separate Air Force and Air Department which he had prepared and read before the House committee, making only a few prefatory remarks.

HEARING ON COAST GUARD PAY.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had a hearing Oct. 14 on H.J. Res. 189, to equalize the pay and allowances of the personnel of the Coast Guard with those of the Navy. Capt. Commandant W. E. Reynolds appeared and urged the passage of the resolution. Senior Capt. D. P. Foley and Boatswain Nils Sjöberg also addressed the committee, and there were present in addition a number of commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men representing the Coast Guard. It was pointed out to the committee that Congress has recognized the justice of placing the personnel of the Coast Guard on Navy pay by enacting legislation to this end, but that this legislation, unfortunately, is applicable only during the continuance of the present war. The urgent need of continuing the application of Navy pay for the Coast Guard after peace is proclaimed was strongly represented to the committee. This resolution has already been favorably acted upon by the Senate Committee on Commerce and is now on the Senate calendar. The need for this enactment is very great in order that the Coast Guard may be enabled to obtain the necessary personnel for its ships and stations, and it is believed that Congress will recognize and appreciate the situation, and that the resolution will become a law in the near future.

REPLACING MAHINES IN HAITI.

Upwards of 1,200 enlisted men of the U.S. Marine Corps now serving in Haiti and San Domingo, who enlisted for the period of the war, will be brought back to the United States and demobilized before Jan. 1, 1920. See-

retary Daniels said on Oct. 13 that replacements were being provided as rapidly as recruits could be obtained and trained, and that the movement to Haiti now was about 400 men a month.

NAVY PAY INCREASE HEARINGS.

Shortages in Medical Corps.

Hearings on the proposal to increase the pay of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the U.S. Navy were resumed, by the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee on Oct. 13, the afternoon session being devoted to listening to a repetition of the discouraging experiences of officers in attempting to keep out of debt under the existing rates of pay. The members of the committee appeared to show a sympathetic interest in the details of embarrassing experiences unfolded.

Capt. Joseph A. Murphy, U.S.N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, confined his testimony to the difficulties of the Medical Corps in securing physicians qualified for the Service, because the rate of Navy pay was no attraction to a practitioner of even a year's experience. He stated that before the United States entered the war the bureau sent out 7,000 letters to physicians within the age limit, inviting them to join the Medical Department of the Navy. Of this 7,000 only ninety made application, of whom only forty-five qualified for the Service. Captain Murphy placed in the record a sheaf of letters taken at random from the files in which officers urged release from the Service, invariably on the plea that they were unable to meet expenses of living on the present rate of pay.

Captain Murphy was questioned as to medical treatment of officers and men and their families, the purpose developing when Mr. Oliver asked what additional personnel in the Medical Corps would be necessary and how much greater would be the cost if medical attendance were available to all officers and men and their families and whether this scheme would alleviate the difficulties due to inadequate pay. Captain Murphy agreed that it would tend to alleviate a portion of the distress, but that the cost would be at least four times the present appropriation for his bureau and the personnel would have to be increased in proportion.

Officer's Personal Experiences.

Lieut. Marshall B. Arnold, U.S.N., engineer officer on the U.S.S. Mayflower, in a brief statement pointed out the distress of officers in his grade, officers only recently married. He said the situation was nothing short of critical in the lower grades. As for himself, he had fortunately while at the Academy taken out a life policy which produced a small income a month and had found such Liberty Bonds as he accumulated during the war a cash reserve, but the bonds had to be sold under par. He had got to the point, he said, where debt stared him in the face, so his wife was returning to her family in order to ease the burden. He added: "Not every young officer has a good-natured father-in-law."

Lieut. (T) J. B. Helm, twenty-five years in the Navy, rating as chief carpenter, related some of his difficulties in providing for a family of seven children. He is fifty-five years old and confessed that debt is piling up, while he was compelled to give up his life insurance because he could not meet the premiums. Lieut. (T) John Mahoney, thirty-three years in the Navy, had a similar experience to relate, and incidentally told of some of his friends among the former experienced petty officers who were getting four times what the Navy had paid them, in the merchant marine. He said being made a temporary lieutenant had been expensive to him and had cost him more because of the requirements for uniforms and other officer equipment.

Admiral McGowan's Increased Pay Plan.

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, was the first witness on Oct. 15. The Navy, he said, is not really seeking any increase in its wage scale, but is rather seeking to be paid in dollars worth one hundred cents. He continued:

"When the present pay table was established years ago the dollar bore a certain relation to the cost of the necessities of life; and it was presumably upon this relation that Congress based the present rates of pay, because nobody in the Navy intends or expects to make money, but only to be paid enough to meet the cost of living on a modest scale without having to seek financial assistance from outside. Having been an officer of the Supply Corps for more than twenty-five years and being now in my sixth year as Paymaster General of the Navy, I have yet to hear the first criticism of said pay table as established or of the comparative amounts authorized for the various ranks and ratings. But, since the outbreak of war in Europe, prices have so advanced that people on fixed salaries now find themselves the victims of so-called 'prosperity' to the extent of being paid in money the value of which has shrunk nearly one-half within five years."

"Objection might be offered to making any substantial increase in pay to meet such conditions on the ground that Congress seldom if ever reduces anybody's compensation and that consequently a pay table adopted in an emergency to stop temporary distress might continue in force long after such emergency had passed, the result being that the Navy might in time become decidedly overpaid if normal conditions are resumed. While it has been nowhere predicted that the cost of living will ever regain its pre-war level, the objection just referred to can be duly provided against and at the same time our officers and men can be enabled to live by enacting that hereafter the pay of every rank and rating throughout the naval service shall be in the proportion to the cost of living as determined by the Department of Commerce that said pay was to said cost July 31, 1914; provided, that the first adjustment pursuant to this plan shall be based on the proportion existing July 1, 1919, adjustments thereafter to be made annually on the first day of July; and provided further, that increases or decreases less than ten per centum shall be disregarded in making such adjustments."

Wants Pay Increase to be Equal.

There followed a discussion of the manner of operating an adjustable pay table, in which the committee-men were deeply interested, as it presented a new viewpoint and also left a loophole for escape from putting on the statute books a flat increase, which most of the members of the committee appear to fear will result in an overpaid Navy should economic conditions return to the normal. Admiral McGowan was strongly opposed to a percentage plan which would rate the scale higher for the lower grades, for he maintained that the higher grades were, if anything, harder put to make both ends meet, because of their greater responsibilities, than the lower grades. He stated that as the Navy was now be-

ing paid a fifty-cent dollar he could see no equality in increasing the lieutenant's pay to a seventy-five-cent dollar and the admiral's to a sixty-cent dollar.

Answering Mr. Hicks, who brought up the subject of admission expenses to midshipmen on entering the U.S. Naval Academy, which he said should be supplied by the Government, Admiral McGowan said he favored the same treatment of midshipmen as accorded men enlisting in the Navy, and that both should be furnished outfits without cost. The present cost of a midshipman's outfit was \$480 and consequently the young men now started with a debt of more than \$100.

Admiral McGowan told of the experiences officers had related to him, stating that a rear admiral lately retired, now sixty-five years old, had been compelled to cut his life insurance in half in order to make his income even with his outgo. Few officers, he said, were possessed of a financial acumen, in fact the Navy officer was the easiest mortal in the world in parting with his money for any cause that appealed to him, so that few have invested savings that now supply extra funds. As a further instance of officers' money difficulties he told of a rear admiral on duty in the Navy Department who is now living where he resided twenty-five years ago as a lieutenant, and that this officer, rated among the highest naval authorities in the world, was now finding that his pay to-day goes no further than it did when he was a lieutenant.

More Personal Experiences.

At the afternoon session Lieut. Comdr. Joel T. Boone, Medical Corps, stated that when he reverted to his permanent rank of lieutenant it meant a loss of \$77 a month in pay, and that even if a thirty per cent. increase were granted, he would receive only \$3.40 a month more as a lieutenant than he does at this time, and this with no possibility of promotion for at least five years. To keep from running into debt he and his wife were compelled to give up all the incidentals agreeable to their personal likes and practice the closest economy; having worked his way through college he appreciated the value of money. Because of his assignments to duty with the Marine Corps his uniforms had cost him \$1,000 in the last five years, and that the Marine uniforms costing nearly half this sum would probably never be used by him again. He recommended, therefore, that medical officers, dental officers and chaplains, the only Navy officers assigned to duty with the Marine Corps, be furnished uniforms at the expense of the Government, as it was unjust that this extra clothing expenditure should fall upon these three classes alone. He brought before the committee the fact that the \$5 a day travel allowance to officers' wives during the war was absolutely inadequate and that every officer, like himself, ordered to travel between French towns, to England and even to bases in Ireland, went deeply into his own funds in order to follow orders.

Comdr. Charles E. Parsons, Supply Corps, stated that before the war he was \$500 ahead, that during the war he had bought \$1,000 Liberty bonds, which he has had to dispose of at a loss, and that he was now \$600 in debt. He detailed the expense of maintaining himself, wife and four children in Washington on a modest scale and said he figured that he was now getting \$65 less in pay so far as the purchasing value of a dollar was concerned than when he was a lieutenant in 1913. For the pay he receives, he said, he had supervision of the purchasing department of the Navy, supervising also cancellation of contracts involving a sum approximating nearly \$15,000,000 a month. He desired to stay in the Navy, and though he had received an attractive offer amounting to three times his present salary from a large steel corporation, he would not accept it should Congress readjust the pay schedule. Sixty-five Supply Corps officers had resigned from the Navy and the others were holding on awaiting action on the proposed increase.

Enlisted Men Feel the Pinch.

C. C. Dell, fireman, second class, U.S.N., having a wife and one child, spoke from the viewpoint of the enlisted men and brought his statement to a close by saying that he would not re-enlist because he could get \$95 a month on Shipping Board vessels for the same duty he was performing in the Navy for \$41. Relatives assisted his family at Hoboken, he said, and because of lack of funds he had not been able to go home since last December. A. E. Weiner, boatswain's mate, second class, with wife and one child, gave reasons why the enlisted men's pay should be doubled. He is attached to the U.S.S. Mayflower, lives in Washington, D.C., and for funds for his personal necessities is compelled to do outside work when on leave. Lieut. (T) J. H. Morrison, permanent rank chief machinist, who has been twenty-seven years in the Service, stated that during the early years in the Navy he had saved money, but since the war he has been compelled to use up the interest on his savings and was now about to draw on the principal. He insisted that a chief petty officer at \$140 a month now couldn't buy what he did with \$70 before the war.

Louis Johrden, retired, now temporary pay clerk, thirty-two years in the Service, having a wife and two children to care for and partial support of his mother, stated that on his pay of \$203.44 he was running behind \$40 a month, but the fact that he rents rooms in his house and his schoolboy son carries newspapers squares his balance at present. Chief Gunner (T) Henry Jensen, nineteen years in the Navy, stated that because his wife followed her vocation of trained nurse he was able to get along. He gave details of a ninety per cent. raise in his rent at Washington which forced him to buy a home at \$5,260, half of which he carried on mortgage. On his pay of \$109 a month he, his wife, child and his mother live, expenditures equaling his income. By renting a room he manages to get \$15 a month for necessary "extras." He stated that conditions were forcing the best warrant and petty officers out of the Navy and that hundreds of his shipmates were now getting from \$60 to \$240 a month on Shipping Board craft.

Admiral Badger on Retired Officers' Pay.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., retired, president of the Navy General Board, presented the side of the retired officer at a brief hearing before the House committee on Oct. 16. He declared that in the matter of increased pay there should be no line of demarcation between active and inactive duty. He said: "The plight of the retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps is at present quite as severe as that of the active officers, and the justice and necessity of relief for them is fully as great. If the pay decided on in 1908 was considered reasonable then, certainly when the purchasing value of the dollar is only about half as great there should be an increase to bring the pay table of to-day, in part at least, to a parity with that of eleven years ago." The pay of a retired admiral is \$500 a month, he said, and under the most economical living the household expenses

are \$300 a month, leaving only \$200 for clothing, education, insurance, and the like. In his opinion the pay of the higher grades should be at the same percentage of increase as the lower; the percentage of increase should be at a flat ration. The officers getting the highest pay represented only one-half of one per cent. of the total commissioned personnel of the line. After forty years' service only some nine or ten men get the highest pay rate and enjoy it only for a few years, when they are retired.

Capt. Leon L. Dye, U.S.M.C., submitted a detailed statement containing a pay table of the relative ranks of the Marine Corps now and directly after the war. He gave the average raise in the cost of living at 110 per cent. As an illustration of the purchasing power of salaries he stated that the loss to-day to a second lieutenant over 1908 was fifty-two per cent. and over 1914 it was forty-one per cent. A colonel was no better off to-day than a second lieutenant in 1908, and a brigadier general no better off than a captain was in 1908. If the pay was increased to meet the drop in buying value of the dollar, reckoned on the increased cost of living since 1908 the raise would be 110 per cent., on the increased cost of living since 1914, the raise would be seventy-one per cent. The total for increasing the pay of all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps thirty per cent. would be approximately \$4,000,000. There were resignations on file and not acted on of one lieutenant colonel, one major and sixty-five captains of the Marine Corps officer personnel. He entered a plea for the same treatment of the members of the Marine band and for the officers on the retired list as may be given the men in active service in raising pay.

Low Average of Officers' Pay.

Capt. Lyman A. Cotten, member of the Navy General Board and of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics, gave what he termed the accumulative effect of distress on the Service. He had talked with the younger officers of their needs and thought the situation very well expressed by two young officers. One said: "We at least will get greater pay, though the upper grades may suffer." To which his friend answered: "The attraction to me is the Service, and I can and will put up with the economic stress because I feel I shall be repaid if I win the regular rewards of the Service." This tended to show the lower grades were quite evenly divided as to whether their needs were greater in ratio of percentage of increase than the higher grades. Figures which he had computed show that the average pay of the commissioned officer personnel of the line is \$222 and a few cents a month, without allowances. Twelve per cent. of the line receives the highest pay, or twenty-one per cent. of the whole, the eighty-eight per cent. remaining, including the grades from commander down, receiving seventy-nine per cent. These figures brought requests for further statistical enlightenment from the committee and that Captain Cotten return at a later hearing.

H. T. Mattox, gunner's mate, second class, and I. H. Green, gunner's mate, first class, told of their difficulties in aiding aged parents and of the attractive wages paid in the merchant marine. Both declared that the best men were leaving the Navy and that the new recruits were distinctly of the poorest grade.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Von Steuben was placed out of commission and transferred to Army Transport Service at Hoboken, N.J., Oct. 13, 1919.

By invitation of Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., more than 3,000 members of the New York League of Women Workers visited his flagship, the U.S.S. Columbia, which was moored at the foot of West 94th street, North river, New York city, and were entertained by the admiral and his staff and the other officers of the ship. The invitation was extended in return for the courtesy shown by the members of the league in giving dances and entertainments for the men of the Navy at the league's clubhouse during the World War.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has written a letter to the War Camp Community Service, at New York city, congratulating the organization on the excellent and helpful work it gave the Navy during the World War and since. The Secretary expressed the hope that similar work will be continued. Acting upon his suggestion, the New York Community Service is preparing to provide permanent accommodations and extend further hospitality to the men of the Navy.

U.S. Naval Institute Officers.

At the annual meeting of the U.S. Naval Institute held at Annapolis, Md., on Oct. 10, the following officers were elected for the year 1919-1920: President, Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, U.S.N.; secretary and treasurer, Comdr. S. A. Taffinder, U.S.N.; Board of Control: Capt. W. T. Cluverius, E. J. King, T. L. Johnson, W. G. DuBose, C.C., Amos Bronson and B. C. Allen, U.S.N.

Recruiting Parties from Ships Recalled.

A circular letter from the Bureau of Navigation dated Oct. 10 says: "No traveling recruiting parties from ships or stations are authorized and all such parties as may now be in the field will be recalled immediately. This does not apply to traveling recruiting parties composed of personnel permanently detailed to recruiting duty and operating under orders of recruiting officers in territory within their recruiting districts in accordance with the well established policy of many years. Hereafter all recruiting will be done by the regular recruiting service only, with the following exceptions: On board cruising vessels, in the ports they may visit."

Launching of the U.S.S. Reid.

The U.S.S. Reid was launched at the Squantum plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., on Oct. 15. A bottle of champagne was used by Mrs. Joseph W. Powell, wife of the president of the corporation that constructed the destroyer. The vessel is named after Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, U.S.N., who gained fame in the War of 1812.

Trial Trip of the Jacob Jones.

The U.S. destroyer Jacob Jones, in her four hours' full speed trial in a calm sea on the Rockland, Me., trial course on Oct. 8, 1919, according to a newspaper dispatch averaged 35.6 knots. The contract speed is thirty-five knots. Running with the tide the destroyer attained a maximum speed of 35.63 knots. The speed test was followed by a satisfactory fuel consumption test of four hours at fifteen knots. During her standardization trial on the same course on Oct. 7 the Jones made a mile at the rate of 36.85 knots. The average for five high speed runs was 35.36 knots. The contract requirement of 400 propeller revolutions a minute was

UTAH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. Navy yard,
Norfolk, Va.
OHIO, Capt. G. W. Laws. Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. V. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough. Navy yard, Boston.
DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Balknap. Fort Pond Bay, N.Y.
FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robison. Navy yard, Boston.
NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton. Navy yard, New York.
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. A. Nulton. Navy yard, New York.
NEVADA, Capt. W. D. McDougall ordered to command. Navy yard, Philadelphia.
OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. Navy yard, Norfolk.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, Commander.

TOPEKA, Capt. S. V. Graham. Tampico, Mexico.
HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. Portsmouth, N.H.
NIAGARA, Comdr. R. B. Adams. En route to Tampico, Mexico.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. Pensacola, Fla.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. En route to Pensacola, Fla.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOTT, Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Richardson. En route Key West, Fla.
HAGLEY, Newport, R.I.
CLEMSON, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Diehman. Fitting out at Newport News Shipbuilding Co.
HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Frenz. Hampton Roads, Va.
HARADEN, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Booth. In Mediterranean waters.
THOMAS, Comdr. V. V. Woodward. Hampton Roads, Va.

Division Six.

CRAYEN, Philadelphia Yard.
LITTLE, Key West, Fla.
KIMBERLY, Comdr. G. C. Davy. Boston to sea Oct. 13.
SIGOURNEY, Comdr. W. S. Ancrum. Pensacola, Fla.
STRINGHAM, Lieut. W. L. Sperry, jr. Philadelphia Yard.
CONNOR, Lieut. F. E. Lidenow. Norfolk Yard.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN, Comdr. E. M. Fawell. Pensacola, Fla.
MCKEE, Comdr. H. H. Norton. En route Pensacola, Fla.
ROBINSON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Robinson. Pensacola, Fla.
STEVENS, Comdr. F. M. Robinson. Pensacola, Fla.
RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. John Borland. Portsmouth, N.H.
MCKEAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Williams. Portsmouth, N.H.

Flotilla Two.

LEONIDAS (temporary tender), Capt. C. P. Nelson. En route to Pensacola, Fla.

Division Eight.

BELL, Comdr. C. S. Keller. Navy yard, Portsmouth.
CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless. Hampton Roads.
HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke. Pensacola, Fla.
GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher. Portsmouth, N.H.
FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Pensacola, Fla.
TAYLOR, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Reinicke. Pensacola, Fla.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, Comdr. F. C. Martin. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
LUCY, Comdr. N. H. Goss. Navy yard, Boston.
MAURY, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Logan. En route Philadelphia.
LANDSALE, Portsmouth.
MANLEY, Lieut. H. P. Page. Norfolk, Va.
STRIBLING, Lieut. Comdr. Leland Jordan. Navy yard, Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-eight.

BEKNAP, Comdr. E. G. Allen. Pensacola, Fla.
MCCOOK, Comdr. W. R. Van Auker. Norfolk, Va.
MCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Asha. Pensacola, Fla.
RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel. Navy yard, Boston.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Pensacola, Fla.
INGRAM, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott. Pensacola, Fla.

Flotilla Three.

Capt. W. F. Cronan, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Philadelphia Yard.
BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Pensacola, Fla.
BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople, Turkey.
DUPONT, Comdr. W. Bagaley. Constantinople, Turkey.
BERNADOU, Comdr. L. O. Farley. Philadelphia Yard.
BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Pensacola, Fla.

Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorth. In Mediterranean waters.
J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson. In Mediterranean waters.
HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Spalato.
STOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. Pensacola, Fla.
ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre. New York, N.Y.
CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson. Boston.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Lieut. D. M. Collins. Pensacola, Fla.
BUSH, Comdr. R. B. Coffey. Pensacola, Fla.
COWELL, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Spalato, Dalmatia.
MADDOX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey. Dover, England.
FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart. Trieste, Austria.
KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. B. Van de Veer. Harwich, England.

Destroyer Squadron One.

Flotilla Seven.

CHESTER (flagship), Capt. C. R. Train. Boston, Mass.

Division One.

Comdr. D. V. Patterson, Commander.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

Division Two.

Comdr. R. S. Venable, Commander.

CUSHING, ERICSSON and McDUGALL. New York Yard.
O'BRIEN and WINSLOW. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
NICHOLSON. Albany, N.Y.

Division Three.

Comdr. J. C. Byrnes, Commander.

WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINS and WAINWRIGHT. Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

TUCKER. Providence to sea Oct. 14.

Flotilla Eight and Nine.

Division Four.

Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey, Commander.

SAMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey. Newport, R.I.
WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. R. Wilson. En route Pensacola, Fla.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. Pensacola, Fla.
HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKimsey. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

Comdr. R. S. Venable, Commander.

GREGORY and DYER. New York Navy Yard.

Division Thirty-six.

DICKERSON, Comdr. F. V. McNair. Annapolis, Md.

Note.—Other vessels assigned to above divisions have not yet been placed in commission.

Mine Detachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon. Newport, R.I.
SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele. Philadelphia Yard.

MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor. Navy yard, Boston.
MAHAM, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. Navy yard, Boston.

Train.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huss. Commander.

COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. New York.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon. New York.
SOLACE, Comdr. B. W. Plummer (M.C.). Portsmouth, N.H.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). Charleston.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Navy yard, New York.
CULGOA. New York Yard.

Fuel Ships.

NEREUS. Norfolk Navy Yard.
MARS. Spalato to Malta Oct. 12.
NERO. Charleston (S.O.) Navy Yard.
CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.
PROTEUS. Norfolk Yard.
LEBANON. Hampton Roads.
ARETHUSA. Azores to Gibraltar Oct. 11.
BRAZOS. Boston Yard.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

Division One.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. B. Grosley. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.
NEW JERSEY, Capt. W. R. Gherardi. Navy yard, Boston.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.
GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean ordered to command.
WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. San Francisco, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang. San Pedro, Calif.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. San Pedro, Calif.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.

SEATTLE, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. Seattle, Wash.
CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. Key West, Fla.
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. Mare Island.
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. F. T. Evans. San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Four.

Capt. Ward K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor. Balboa, Canal Zone.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. F. Glover. Quincy, Mass.
WILLIAMS, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Mare Island Yard.
SCHLEY, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Henderson. San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Hayes. New York.
CHEW, Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Connor. San Diego, Calif.
HAZELWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Merring. San Diego, Calif.

Division Eleven.

HART, Comdr. H. Jones. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
INGRAHAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. Ponta Delgada, Azores, to Spalato Oct. 8.
LUDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft. San Diego, Calif.
BURNS, Comdr. W. H. Lee. San Francisco, Calif.
ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott. San Diego, Calif.
CRANE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Gresham. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twelve.

All at San Pedro, Calif.
BRESEE, Comdr. Joseph M. B. Smith. San Diego, Calif.
LAMBERTON, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. San Diego, Calif.
RADFORD, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. McClaren. San Diego, Calif.
MONTGOMERY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings. San Diego, Calif.
GAMBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson. Mare Island, Calif.
RAMSAY, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Mare Island, Calif.

Flotilla Five.

Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. D. T. Ghent. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Comdr. W. D. Puleston. San Diego, Calif.
GREER, Comdr. O. E. Smith. Key West, Fla., to sea Oct. 11.
AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance. San Diego, Calif.
PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. San Diego, Calif.
BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, Comdr. T. A. Symington. San Diego, Calif.
DENT, Lieut. Comdr. William O. Wickman. San Diego, Calif.
ROBER, Comdr. A. Claude. San Diego, Calif.
TALBOT, Comdr. G. W. Kenyon. Sailed from Guantanamo Oct. 13 for Canal Zone.

DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Peterson. San Diego, Calif.
WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafroth, jr. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

EVANS, Comdr. F. H. Sadler. Puerto Cortes, Honduras.
WOOLSEY, Comdr. Henry O. Gearing. San Diego, Calif.
YARNALL, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, jr. San Diego, Calif.
WICKES, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Rogers. San Diego, Calif.
LEA, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McEluff. San Diego, Calif.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. J. Hoey. San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. G. M. Tozer. New York, N.Y.

Division Sixteen.

TATNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Beirut, Turkey.
BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. San Diego, Calif.
TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. Sailed from Guantanamo Oct. 13 for Canal Zone.

BABBITT, Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. Boston, Mass.

JACOB JONES, Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred S. Wolfe. San Pedro, Calif.
KILTY, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Whitehead. Spalato, Dalmatia.
CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. Navy yard, Mare Island.
HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Corman. Navy yard, Mare Island.

HOWARD, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

STANBURY, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

Division Eighteen.

WARD, Comdr. M. S. Davis. San Diego, Calif.

PALMER, Comdr. R. R. Stewart. San Diego, Calif.

THATCHER, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. San Diego, Calif.

WALKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb. San Diego, Calif.

GROSBY, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry. San Diego, Calif.

BOGGS, Lieut. W. D. Austin. San Diego, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Two.

Flotilla Ten.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.

Division Nineteen.

TURNER, Comdr. R. D. Turnbull. Boston to sea Oct. 14.

GILLIS, Lieut. Comdr. W. Trammell. Boston, Mass.
MCDERMUT, Comdr. J. H. Klein. Portsmouth, N.H.
DELPHY, Boston, Mass.
WELLS, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. Boston, Mass.
AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. Boston, Mass.

Division Thirty.

LAUB, New York Yard.
EDWARDS, Comdr. F. L. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.
MCANAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Skelton. Guantanamo to Canal Zone Oct. 13.
GREENE, Lieut. Comdr. B. V. McCandlish. Key West, Fla.
BALIARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Key West.
SHUBRICK, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Boucher. New York, N.Y.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. Alex. Sharp, jr. San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Trieste, Austria.
TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Boston, Mass.
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. Boston, Mass.
MEADE, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilly, jr. Boston.
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Dayo. Trieste, Austria.

Flotillas Eleven and Twelve.

Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Williams. Mare Island, Calif.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. Mare Island, Calif.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Oates. San Diego, Calif.
RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. Mare Island, Calif.
O'BANNON, Comdr. R. F. Gross. San Diego, Calif.
SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twenty-three.

MCOWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. Boston, Mass.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Roberts. Boston, Mass.

DOYEN, Boston, Mass.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. W. A. Glasford. San Diego, Calif.

Note.—Other vessels assigned to Flotillas Eleven and Twelve not yet commissioned.

Mine Detachment.

BALTIMORE, Capt. A. G. Howe. Annapolis, Honduras.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. J. H. Tomb. San Diego, Calif.

TERN, At San Diego, Calif.

BITTERN, Puget Sound, Wash.

PARTRIDGE, San Francisco, Calif.

ORTOLAN, New York Yard.

Train.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. C. P. Snyder. Mare Island.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle. San Pedro, Calif.

COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.C.). Mare Island, Calif.

CELTIC, Puget Sound, Wash.

GLACIER, San Diego, Calif.

Fuel Ships.

ORION, Bremerton, Wash.

VULCAN, Bremerton, Wash.

NEPTUNE, Sailed from Balboa to Corinto Oct. 12.

BRUTUS, San Diego, Calif.

JUPITER, Bremerton, Wash.

JASON, Mare Island, Calif.

KANAWHA, Mare Island, Calif.

CUYAMA, San Diego, Calif.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd. Spalato, Dalmatia.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. W. Greenleaf. At Constantinople, Turkey.

CHATTANOOGA, Capt. H. E. Cago. Harwich, England.

OLYMPIA, Capt. D. F. Boyd. Spalato, Dalmatia.

DES MOINES, Comdr. S. L. H. Hazard. Brest, France.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Sayles. Brest, France.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. C. C. Dowling. Spalato, Dalmatia.

EAGLE NO. 1. Spalato.

EAGLE NO. 2. At Spalato, Dalmatia.

EAGLE NO. 3. Spalato.

BRIDGEPORT, Capt. E. P. Jessop. Brest, France.

YANKTON, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. Brightlingsea, England.

Destroyer Detachment.

Vessels listed under Squadrons Two, Three and Four, Destroyer Force, also assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Hale, Dupont, Cowell, Kalk, Ingraham, Tatnall, Haraden, Biddle, Maddox, Foote, Thornton, Ballard, Morris and Kilty.

Mining Detachment.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander.

BLACK HAWK (flagship), Comdr. Ellis Lando. Devonport, England.

PANTHER (mine repair ship), Comdr. C. E. Wood. Brest, France.

The following mine sweepers are attached to the mine detachment and are en route to the U.S. from Kirkwall, Scotland, via Brest, France: Auk, Chewink, Curlew, Eider, Flamingo, Kingfisher, Oriole, Osprey, Penguin, Rail, Robin, Sanderling, Swallow, Swan, Tanager, Thrush, Turkey, Avocet, Grebe, Lark, Quail, Sea Gull, Whippoorwill, Cormorant, Falcon, Finch, Mallard and Widgeon. The Heron

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the House on H.R. 7752, relating to detached service of officers of the Regular Army. The report says: "The purpose of this bill is obvious. Under the provisions of different acts of Congress officers of the Army who have been on detached service during the emergency would, immediately after the termination of the emergency, be compelled to return to duty with troops or organizations thereof. This would work a great hardship and would in a great measure demoralize and disorganize the Army and would not enable the men who are familiar with the work they have had in charge to close up this work in a satisfactory manner."

The permanent rank of lieutenant general for Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Major Gen. Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., in recognition of their services during the war would be authorized under a bill introduced Oct. 14 by Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Military Committee. The bill introduced some weeks ago simultaneously with that creating General Pershing a permanent general, that would give the permanent rank of general to General March, has not been acted upon by Congress.

To Investigate Politics and Officers Commissions.

Congressman Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota has introduced a resolution in the House asking for the appointment of a special committee of three members to investigate charges "openly and publicly made in the press of the United States" that "appointments as commissioned officers in the Army and Navy have been made as a result of political influence and that certain individuals were permitted to exert undue influence in the securing of such commissions in the Army and Navy." The resolution also states that "documentary evidence exists that tends to substantiate such charges that politics entered into the organization of the fighting forces of the United States during the war," and that "charges have been made that duly qualified commissioned officers were deprived of their rights as American citizens to serve in the Army on account of objections from influential citizens and Government officials." No action was taken on the resolution beyond referring it to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3173, Mr. Calder.—That Sec. 1254 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows: "Sec. 1254. Officers hereafter retired from active service shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement: Provided, That any officer below the rank of general who is retired, and who has been on active service for at least thirty years, shall be retired with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement."

Sec. 2. That any enlisted man of the Army hereafter retired under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act providing for the retirement of non-commissioned officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 2, 1907, as amended, shall be retired with the grade and retired pay of the grade, if any, directly above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, That such increased grade shall be of a character consistent with the former grade held and the kind of service performed by such man. A regimental sergeant major, or any other man holding an equivalent or higher non-commissioned office in the Army, and so retired, shall, if he so requests, be retired with the rank and retired pay of a second lieutenant.

S. 3177, Mr. Poinceter.—Authorizing commercial service by naval radio plants.

S. 3202, Mr. Calder.—That the President of the United States be authorized to grant leave of absence to such officer or officers of the U.S. Coast Guard as he may deem advisable, and to permit him or them to accept employment with the Venezuelan Government with such compensation and emoluments as may be agreed upon between the Venezuelan Government and such officer or officers thus granted leave of absence.

H. Res. 326, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.—That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish to the House the following information: (1) Whether or not published accounts of the recent attempted suicide of two midshipmen in attendance at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis are true, and if true, complete details in connection therewith. (2) The extent of "hazing" in the Naval Academy, and the practices pursued in such hazing. (3) The number of midshipmen who have resigned from the Academy during the past year and the reason therefor.

H.R. 9304, Mr. Curry, of California.—To create a department of aeronautics, defining the powers and duties of the director thereof, providing for the organization, disposition and administration of a U.S. air reserve force, and providing for the development of civil and commercial aviation.

H.R. 9349, Mr. Butler.—Authorizing the return to its former owners of certain land, title to which was taken by the United States by proclamation of the President, for the enlargement of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

H.R. 9880, Mr. King.—To consider all female employees of the War Department, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad, as having been members of the Military Establishment in the same status as members of the Army Nurse Corps (female), and to pay the \$60 honorable discharge bonus provided for soldiers, and to grant them any and all benefits which may hereafter be granted to the soldiers who served in the present war.

MIDSHIPMEN GIVE PLEDGE AGAINST HAZING.

Investigation of reports of hazing at the U.S. Naval Academy has been continued this week under the direction of Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, U.S.N., the Superintendent. Full report will be made to Secretary Daniels at the conclusion of the inquiry. Admiral Scales stated to the Secretary that the presidents and the secretaries of the First, Second and Third Classes at the academy had assured him that if there was anything these classes could do to enable the Superintendent to establish the fact that the midshipmen do not and will not engage in any form of hazing, they will gladly comply.

The members of the three upper classes of the Naval Academy in a letter sent to Rear Admiral Scales, have given a pledge that hazing in any form shall not exist at the academy. The pledge is said to represent the voluntary action of the midshipmen. The substance of the resolutions adopted at meetings of the classes on Oct. 10 and on the following day was signed by ninety-nine per cent. of the members, all that could then be reached. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the regiment of midshipmen, realizing the gravity of present rumors as to recent incidents which have been reputed to have been caused by hazing, desiring to correct these impressions

and at the same time endeavoring to make a recurrence of such reports impossible, do hereby solemnly affirm that in recent newspaper reports covering the action of two midshipmen are a mere handful of invidious and general statements. The reference to hazing in these cases has no foundation in fact nor has proof been offered to substantiate them.

"(b) In order that there may be no recurrence of reports so distasteful to all members of the regiment, not to mention their host of friends throughout the country, we do not and will not engage in any form of hazing or running. The privileges belonging to one class will belong to all, except as specified in the regulations of the U.S. Naval Academy. The question as to whether running is hazing is hereby answered.

"(c) In order that there may be no question as to our sincerity in this matter and in order that we may stop the flood of adverse criticism which we are unable to head off in any other way, we hereby authorize the president and secretary of our respective classes to affix their signatures hereunto and to request the Superintendent to place this statement in the hands of the press."

Admiral Scales has expressed his satisfaction at the voluntary action taken by the midshipmen.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 16, 1919.

Among visitors to Annapolis last week was Col. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., who has just returned from a long tour of duty overseas. He is now serving as a member of the general court-martial in session at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. J. O. Richardson, wife of Commander Richardson, U.S.N., has been called to her home in Paris, Texas, by the serious illness of her sister, Miss Lois Fenet.

The midshipmen of the three upper classes—First, Second and Third—at a meeting held on Friday last, drew up of their own initiative a solemn declaration that they will not, in the future, engage in hazing or running (the text of which appears elsewhere). The declaration was signed by: First Class—J. S. Mackinnon, president; J. L. Fly, Jr., secretary. Second Class—H. M. Pina, president; R. H. Merrick, secretary. Third Class—R. J. Flood, president; J. E. Weldlich, secretary.

No. 69, a steam-tug, built during the late war, has arrived for duty at the Naval Academy. She will replace the Standish.

Lieut. Crutcher, U.S.N., Mrs. Crutcher and their infant are visiting Mrs. Crutcher's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redmond.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A. and Mrs. March motored here on Saturday and witnessed the game of ball between the Midshipmen and Johns Hopkins. They were entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, U.S.N., superintendent.

Two hops were given by the midshipmen on Saturday—an informal one in the afternoon and a schedule one at night. There was a large attendance at both dances. The Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D., of Philadelphia, preached at the Academy chapel on Sunday morning and addressed the Midshipmen's Christian Association in the evening. While here he was the guest of Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. Capt. Roscoe Arnett, U.S.M.C., joined Mrs. Arnett here for the weekend at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jefferson.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Scales held their first official reception this afternoon at the Superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Harrington, wife of Governor Harrington, of Maryland, Mrs. Wat T. Chavrin, wife of Captain Chavrin, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen, and Mrs. John Strong Abbott, wife of Lieutenant Commander Abbott, U.S.N., aid to the Superintendent, assisted in the reception.

The Naval Academy authorities have suggested to the Military Academy that teams of the two institutions meet at basketball. The Navy Department is willing that the midshipmen should alternate with the West Pointers in playing on the courts of the other, and the contents will start this year if the Army is willing. Mrs. G. J. McMillan, wife of Commander McMillan, U.S.N., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Linthicum, wife of Postmaster Linthicum, of Annapolis, will leave to-day from her home in Norfolk, Va., with her infant son, for a trip to the West coast, where she will join her husband at Mare Island, Calif. Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., will reside here this winter. Comdr. H. B. Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., who has returned to duty at the Naval Academy and for the present he and his family will reside at 167 King George street, Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems, U.S.N., of Annapolis, has had as his guests here his two brothers, Judge Joseph B. Weems, of Dickson, Tenn., and Mr. John C. Weems, of Southside, Tenn. Mrs. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., is here for a brief visit to her daughter, Mrs. Edward D. Johnson, wife of the rector of St. Anne P.E. Church. Mrs. Arthur P. Fairchild, wife of Commander Fairchild, U.S.N., head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy, has returned after spending the summer in the North and is at her home in the Academy.

Mrs. John S. Abbott, wife of Comdr. J. S. Abbott, U.S.N., aid to the Superintendent, has returned to her home in the Naval Academy. Mrs. Abbott spent the summer at Jamestown, R.I., and the last few weeks with her parents in New York.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarkson J. Bright, U.S.N., fractured his arm recently while attempting to crank his machine.

Lieut. James G. Matthews, U.S.N., Mrs. Matthews and their son, James, Jr., who have been visiting friends in Annapolis, have gone to South Carolina, where they will spend several days with relatives of Lieutenant Matthews.

Lieut. Theodore L. Schumacher, U.S.N., and Miss Anne Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomas, of this city, will be married at high noon on Saturday, Oct. 18, in the Presbyterian Church here.

Commander Parker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parker are occupying a residence in Annapolis pending the erection of one of the portable bungalows being built near the Marine quarters.

A daughter of Lieut. Louis B. Pelzman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pelzman. Mrs. Pelzman was before her marriage Miss Florence Gottlieb of this city. Mrs. James G. Field, wife of Captain Field, Med. Corps, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Field, at Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Lieutenant Noble, U.S.N., who has been with her husband while he was on recruiting duty in Lancaster, Pa., has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin, Lieutenant Noble having joined his ship, the U.S.S. Delaware.

The naval court-martial which has been in session here for a week engaged in the trial of Lieut. Col. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C., on charges growing out of an automobile ride Sept. 8 on the Baltimore and Annapolis Boulevard, took up yesterday the case against Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Owens, M.C., U.S.N., the charges relating to the same incident.

Though a short game and attended by oppressive heat, the Midshipmen had no difficulty in defeating Johns Hopkins Saturday afternoon. To 0 winning their second game of the season by a big score. The Navy team used a series of direct drives at tackle and off tackle, with a greater variety of forward passes than on last Saturday. Most of the short passes were successful for from ten to twenty yards, but the same success was not achieved with the attempts at longer throws. Several of the Navy backfield men did excellent work. Clark played only the first quarter, but his weight, speed and stocky build made him hard to stop, and he repeatedly made from twenty to twenty-five yards through the line. Watters, who has taken up football, showed the same speed and stamina as in basketball and lacrosse, while Rawlings did even better work than on last Saturday. Hopkins got the ball on fumbles in the first and third quarter deep in Navy's territory. The first time they lost it by overpassing for a kick, and the last time on duplicating the Navy's fumble.

The casualty list of the Naval Academy football squad is already quite serious. Capt. Eddie Ewen, right end, is on crutches on account of a badly sprained ankle, and will not be in the game for two or three weeks. Severn, a substitute back

last season, and one of the most promising men this year, will probably not play this season on account of a sprained shoulder. Graves, regular left end, has not been in condition for hard work, but is rapidly getting into shape, and played a short time Saturday.

Midshipman Ewen, who has been on the team for two years, will again captain the Navy's eleven this fall. In the division of the Third Class, Midshipman Ewen was selected for the Second Class.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1919.

Good weather again favored the football game and both grandstands were crowded with spectators for the game with Syracuse University played here on Saturday. An officers' hop on Friday evening, a tea-dance after the game and a cadet hop in the evening were gayeties much enjoyed; moving pictures were also shown in the gymnasium on Saturday evening for those who did not attend the hop.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart returned to the post on Saturday, Colonel Stuart returning from sick leave greatly improved in health and Mrs. Stuart coming home from a few weeks' visit with relatives in Charleston, S.C. Miss Elsie Stuart, a sophomore at Vassar, spent the week-end at home. Mrs. Flebeger left on Sunday evening for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Upson, at Akron, Ohio. Col. and Mrs. Reynolds were in New York for a few days last week. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Senner, of Plainfield, N.J., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter for over Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bull at dinner and the theater in New York on Thursday. Miss Town of New York, was week-end guest of Mrs. Shields; Capt. and Mrs. Newman went to Hamilton, N.Y., for over Sunday to attend the centennial celebration of Colgate University. Mrs. Purdon has returned to the post after a week's visit in Boston. Mrs. Hannum is spending a fortnight in Philadelphia with her mother.

The Reading Club met for the first time after the summer recess with Mrs. Ganoce, the president, on Thursday, when the fall business meeting was held.

The beautiful statue presented to the Military Academy by the Ecole Polytechnique of France has been set up on the southern edge of the plain directly opposite the Sally-port of the old barracks. Plans are being made for the unveiling of the statue, which is scheduled to take place on Oct. 21.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were guests of Dr. Partridge at luncheon at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson on Friday. Lieutenant Colonel Ladame, Dental Corps, has reported for duty at the post. Mr. and Mrs. Blanc, Miss Estelle Blanc and Jean Blanc, of New York, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vauthier. Dr. Pittman, Dental Corps, will be discharged from the Service and return to his home in Boston this week.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were guests of the Misses Schuyler at dinner at Highland Falls on Friday. A guest of Major and Mrs. Watson on Monday was Mr. Mackie, who motored up from the city; Mr. Mackie, who was recently mustered out, served as a major under Colonel Watson when the latter was in command of the 115th Infantry at Camp McClellan, Ala. On Tuesday West Point was visited by Major General Euglenmott, of the Italian Army, and a review took place, although the rain rather spoiled the general effect.

Mr. Steiner, of the class of 1916, was a visitor at the post recently. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had a party of guests at Saturday's game. Mrs. Hines had a few ladies in the neighborhood come in for tea on Thursday to meet her mother, Mrs. Boes, of Salt Lake city, who is visiting her. Mrs. Cecil Wilcox, Mrs. Harris Wilcox and Mrs. Coachman, of Birmingham, Ala., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Sunday.

Archbishop Patrick Hayes visited West Point on Sunday and preached the sermon at the Catholic chapel. Two little West Point boys, Pat Carter and Pat Carroll, were in attendance on the Archbishop during the services.

On Monday Highland Falls celebrated the "Welcome Home" to the returning soldiers and sailors from this vicinity. The schools were closed and a half holiday was given to the enlisted men at West Point so that the various detachments could take part in the parade, held at four o'clock in the afternoon. The village was decorated with flags and bunting and the parade was well planned and carried out. Colonel Timberlake, Colonel Fowler and Major Watson were marshals in command of the West Point detachments, and Mr. Duffy, assisted by a number of aids, was marshal of the different contingents from the village. The Red Cross workers in white uniform, the Daughters of Rebekah, the Knights of Columbus, Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., were all represented, and the Grand Army veterans were in an automobile. The school children were also in the line of march. A battle-tank was one of the most interesting exhibits. The parade marched the length of the village, then returned to the Artillery plain, where an address to the returning soldiers and sailors was made by Attorney General Newton, who was introduced by Rev. Father Mitty. Later the guests of honor were entertained at dinner at the Bear Mountain Inn, where they were addressed by General Tillman, Captain Ganoce sang, and there was also other music.

The Army football eleven was beaten by the team from Syracuse University on Oct. 11 by a score of 7 to 3. McQuarrie making the one score for the Army by kicking a goal from placement in the second quarter. This play came at the end of a determined effort on the part of the Cadets to score. Schabacker, Lystad and McQuarrie carrying the ball from midfield to Syracuse's three-yard line at the opening of the second quarter. But here the visiting team held them and McQuarrie dropped back to the fifteen-yard line and kicked his goal. The line up of the Army team was: Byers, L.; Bryan, L.; Vogel, L.; Green, center; Bridgester, R.G.; Daniel, R.T.; Blaik, R.E.; Whithide, quarterback; Schabacker, L.H.; Lystad, R.H.; McQuarrie, fullback. Substitutions: Burns for Byers; Herick for Bryan; George for Blaik; Stout for George; Bowman for Schabacker; Warren for Lystad; Lystad for Warren; Dodd for Lystad. Goal from placement—McQuarrie.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Oct. 13, 1919.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who was retired from active service on Oct. 13, after forty-six years of service in the Army, had been stationed three times on Governors Island, the last two periods, Sept. 1, 1912, to Feb. 26, 1914, and Jan. 15, 1919, to October 13, 1919, having been as department commander. Gen. and Mrs. Barry left on the 13th for the Berkshires, and on their return will reside in New York for a time. Their son, Major Thomas B. Barry, who returned from service in A.E.F. on Sept. 15 and has since that time been on special duty at Department Headquarters, will upon his discharge resume business in New York.

Col. William Weigel, General Staff, chief of staff Eastern Department, is settled in his quarters in Colonels' Row. Extensive improvements are under way in Colonels' and Generals' Row, including asbestos roofs on all quarters. The wartime casual office, which was erected on the terrace under the Post Headquarters, has been removed. The War Risk Insurance Department is installed in this building. The telegraph offices have been removed to the Post Office building and the Militia Bureau will be installed in its place, and this move will give the Adjutant General's office added room in the Department Headquarters building.

With the beginning of the school year the officers' children have returned to their schools. Miss Eunice Dean, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Elmer A. Dean, has entered St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J. The officers' dances have been resumed for the season, beginning Oct. 3, and the soldiers' dances of the Fort Jay Social Club in September, with a committee from the Battalion and the Quartermaster, Medical, Motor Transport and Field Clerks' Departments and the 5th Guard Company. The officers' dances are held on Friday nights and the soldiers' on Tuesdays, the music being furnished by the 22d Infantry Regimental and the Army Music School bands.

The Army Music School is occupying its new quarters in the cantonment sector of the Extension and finds the change from the old position near the Castle an advantageous one. The quarters comprise two buildings of two stories. The enlisted per-

personnel at present consists of three officers and thirty-five enlisted men. The officers are Capt. Arthur Clappé, commandant and musical director, Lieut. William L. Salisbury, adjutant, and Lieut. William C. White, assistant principal. Bandmaster Martin is in charge of the School Practice band. Captain Clappé returned to duty last week after several months' absence at Base Hospital No. 1 for an operation.

The result of examination of the Board for students for entrance to the school shows the admission of the following, representing various branches of the Service: Asst. Bandleader Emil Podhora, 14th Cav.; Bandleader Harry R. Bradley, unassigned; Mus. 1st Class Frederic Sierveld, 82d P.A.; Mus. 1st Class William F. Baker, 16th Cav.; Bandleader Richard W. Treichel, unassigned. The following men passed a very creditable examination and will be retained as probation students, viz.: Bandleader George Wohlmeier, unassigned; Bandleader August S. Galton, unassigned; James B. Pruitt, one of the graduates of the Army Music School, leader of the 4th Infantry band since 1915, was the leader of General Pershing's band in the victory parades in London and Paris and in the New York parade of the 1st Division, A.E.F., on its return in September.

On the occasion of the formal reception to their Majesties, the King and Queen of Belgium, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry represented the Army and Col. John C. F. Tillson, 22d Inf., commanded the forces that formed the official escort from the Battery to the City Hall.

Among recent visitors in the garrison have been Mrs. Quigley, of Washington, with her son, Capt. E. H. Quigley, A.D.C., and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan and Mrs. John Walton Lang, of Washington, with Mrs. E. B. Smith.

Governors Island at present houses a war horse that was lost overboard on Sept. 10 from a lighter at the Army Base, South Brooklyn, and found three weeks later under the pier. The animal shows signs of his remarkable experience, but it is believed that he will entirely recover. His markings show he is animal No. 63, Troop K, 3d Cavalry, and also Battery 11.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 14, 1919.

The competitive endurance test for saddle horses under Cavalry conditions started from Fort Ethan Allen to-day. It will end at Camp Devens, Mass., in five days. The race is promoted by W. R. Brown, of Berlin, N.H., president of the Arabian Horse Club of America, offering \$1,000 to the winner. Captains Hurlburt and Allen, from this post, entered the race. Among those entering were Colonel George, G.S., Washington, and Colonel Tompkins, of Norwich University.

The officers of the post gave a dance Friday evening in honor of the officers coming here for the race. The hall was beautifully decorated. A number of the friends of the post from Burlington, Vt., were here.

Col. Frank Tompkins, military instructor in Norwich University, was a visitor with Colonel Connell recently. Col. Charles P. George, G.S., and Major Leonard, Marine Corps, were visitors of Major Greene. Major Herman is visiting in New York. Lieut. Herbert Odell is now on duty here after two months at school at Camp Benning, Ga. The following officers have recently reported here for duty: Capt. James E. Abbott, Cav.; Capt. James H. Drayer, V.C., and Capt. Lushion Darrah, Cav.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Epling gave an informal supper party on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson and Capt. and Mrs. Charles Stewart. On Monday Mrs. Floyd W. Hunter entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. James Hogan, who had been absent from the post for a month. Mrs. Hunter's guests were Mesdames Charles Stewart, F. G. Epling, James Crawford, C. N. Wilson, D. N. Swan and Miss Eugenia Walker, of New York City.

Mrs. C. L. Butler entertained at bridge Monday evening for Col. and Mrs. Edward Wildrick, Col. and Mrs. Swan, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest L. Stephens, Captain Crain and Lieutenant Davis. Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Anderson gave a bridge party on Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Swan, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Col. Willoughby Walke and Lieut. Robert Chambers.

Mrs. Epling on Thursday entertained in honor of Mrs. Stewart, who is to leave the post shortly. Mrs. Epling had as her guests, besides the guest of honor, Mesdames Swan, Crawford, C. M. Wilson and Hogan. Col. and Mrs. Robert Garrett gave a small bridge party on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Garrett's sister, Mrs. Totten, of Washington, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Gooding Packard had as guests for dinner on Thursday Major and Mrs. James B. Haskell. A large number of the officers and ladies turned out on Thursday evening for bowling in the post gymnasium, after which they had a Welsh rabbit at the Officers' Club.

Major and Mrs. Hunter on Friday gave a dinner in honor of Col. A. L. Rhodes, commander of the 44th Artillery, C.A.C., who will leave shortly for his new station at Camp Jackson, S.C. Capt. C. N. Wilson was the guest of Capt. G. L. P. Stone, U.S.N., at dinner on board the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday.

Major and Mrs. John A. Hoag are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son. Mrs. James Hogan has returned to the post after a month's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dempsey, at Flushing, L.I.

Major James P. Hogan has returned to the post after a month's training in physical culture at Camp Benning, Ga. Mrs. James Totten, of Washington, D.C., daughter of Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Garrett.

Mrs. C. N. Wilson and her son, Archer, left on Thursday for a three weeks' stay with relatives in Oxford, N.C. Major and Mrs. Gooding Packard and their small daughter, Barbara, have returned after a week's stay with relatives at South Hampton, L.I. Miss Eugenia Walker, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Hunter.

POLO AT CAMP KNOX.

Camp Knox, Ky., Oct. 14, 1919.

Despite the handicap of untrained ponies, and the short time available for practice, the Camp Knox Polo Team, made up of Col. A. L. P. Sands, Col. W. H. Rucker, Col. Frank Thorpe and Lieut. A. P. Burrell, defeated the officers of the Field Artillery Basic School of Camp Zachary Taylor on the Polo Field of the Officers' Country Club at Camp Knox, Oct. 12, by a score of 5 to 11. The Camp Taylor four was made up of Col. F. C. Wallace, R. B. Peyton, A. H. Payne and Lieut. C. B. Townsley. Major Kreyenbuhl replaced Lieutenant Townsley at number one in the fourth period.

Both teams played splendid polo, there being no weak players in either four. The game was featured by the brilliant riding and mallet work of Colonels Sands and Rucker for Camp Knox. Both are handicap men of the American Polo Association. Colonel Rucker's never-failing back strokes matched many a goal from the Camp Zachary Taylor four, while the long drives of Colonel Sands kept the opposing team defending their goal for nearly the whole of the thirty minutes that the ball was in play. Colonel Thorpe played a steady game at number three and made the first goal for Camp Knox. Lieutenant Burrell at number one succeeded in keeping Colonel Payne of Camp Taylor out of the game by defensive riding and clever blocking tactics. Six periods of five minutes were played, each officer using three ponies in the game.

The game was witnessed by Major Gen. Summerall, commanding general of Camp Taylor, and Brig. Gen. George G. Gately, commanding general of Camp Knox. The game was also largely attended by officers, soldiers and civilians from the two cantonments. Between periods, tea and sandwiches were served to the players and visiting officers by ladies of Camp Knox.

The score by chukkar:

First chukkar: Colonel Peyton, first goal; Colonel Thorpe,

second goal; score, Camp Knox 1, Camp Taylor 1. Second chukkar: Colonel Wallace, third; Lieutenant Burrell, fourth; Knox 2; Taylor, 2. Third chukkar: No scores, no penalties.

Fourth chukkar: Colonel Sands, fifth; Colonel Wallace penalized for foul; Knox 3, Taylor 1½.

Goals scored for Camp Knox: Colonel Sands 2, Colonel Rucker 1, Colonel Thorpe 1, Lieutenant Burrell 1. Final score, 5 goals.

Goals scored for Camp Taylor: Colonel Peyton 1, Colonel Wallace 1. Total 2. Lost by penalties ½. Final score 1½ goals.

BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

Fort Brown, Texas, Oct. 3, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall, commanding general of the Brownsville District, Mexican border patrol, has been elected a life honorary member of John Hanson Post, American Legion, of Brownsville.

Lieut. J. O. Lawrence returned Monday from a thirty-day leave, spent at Cloudcroft, N.M. Capt. and Mrs. Lee and baby leave Saturday for a month's visit with relatives in Georgia.

The dance given by the officers and ladies of Fort Brown Saturday was a delightful affair. The music was especially good. Much merriment was caused by the gay streamers, paper caps and balloons given the guests during the grand march. The Paul Jones was entered into with great enthusiasm. Out-of-town guests included Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Captain Sterling, Lieutenant Cattle and Misses Ann Elser and Frances Landrum from San Benito, and Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison and Captain Cockrill from Mercedes. Major and Mrs. W. E. Coffin, stationed at Des Moines, Ia., have taken rooms at the Highland Park apartments.

The Fort Brown Officers' Club was revived last night. Col. Farrand Sayre, post commander, was elected president; Lieut. Col. Lewis Foster vice-president, and Capt. W. B. Bradford, secretary and treasurer. These with Capt. Hiram E. Tuttle constitute the directors. The club plans to give informal dances weekly, and every four or five weeks larger entertainments. The officers' mess may be reopened shortly.

Brig. Gen. P. C. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. R. M. Eichelsdoerfer, Col. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre and E. K. Sterling were guests at a dinner at the French Café in Matamoros Thursday, given by Lieut. Col. Manuel Bermea, commander in Matamoros, in honor of General Marshall. The affair was a return courtesy, General Marshall having recently entertained Colonel Bermea in Brownsville.

Bateman Field, McAllen, Texas, Oct. 3, 1919.

From now on the aviation station at McAllen will probably be known as Bateman Field. Already it is being called that by most of the Army men, and only the formal sanction of Congress remains to make the new field official in title. One of the uncanny facts in connection with the Air Service is that the fields are invariably named for dead aviators. Thus it happened that when the McAllen field was established it was not given a name at first. Lieutenant Bateman was killed near Austin while attempting a landing when en route from McAllen to San Antonio.

Lieut. J. E. Guinn, 8th Air Squadron, is suffering from severe burns about the hands as the result of a gasoline explosion Wednesday night. He was cleaning his gun with gasoline when a lantern, several paces away, ignited, the vapor escaping and causing the gasoline to catch fire. He was extinguishing the flames when his hands were burned.

Officers and men of the field proved themselves heroes during the storm Sunday. They stuck by their ships and saved the Government approximately \$100,000. When the wind calmed down at the aviation field the officers sent most of their men to the Cavalry post. Some came down and occupied the Community House. There was practically no damage at the Cavalry post, as the new structures there did not give way in the least during the heavy blow.

An airplane mail service, carrying both civilian and military mail, has been established between Brownsville and McAllen. Mail which had been accumulating at the Brownsville post-office since the railroad track went under water west of Mercedes was delivered by air on Wednesday. Military mail for all points west of the flooded district has been going forward by airplanes for nearly a week, since the flood first reached the Lower Rio Grande valley.

Three thousand feet above the arena two American Army aviators recently watched a bull fight in Matamoros from their De Havilland plane. The men, returning from scout duty along the border, saw the crowd at the Matamoros arena, moved their "reserved seat" to an advantageous position, and became enthusiastic spectators. When they noticed their plane was out-

doing the bull fighters as the point of greater attraction the aviators swung back to home soil.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, Canal Zone, Sept. 30, 1919.

Mr. B. Clarke Morse, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, was among those sailing on the Northern Pacific on Sunday. Mr. Morse, since his return from France in April, has been visiting his parents at Camp Gatun. Lieut. Eldridge Colby, who has resigned from the Army to accept a position with the University of Minnesota, also sailed on the Northern Pacific.

The basketball team of the 33d Infantry at Camp Gatun had two very successful games the latter part of the week. Friday night they went to Camp Gaillard and defeated them by a score of 27 to 19 in a very hard fought game. Saturday night the Gatun team defeated Coco Solo by 39 to 13. Quite a number of men came over from Coco Solo to see the game, and the excitement was very intense.

Mrs. John Hall, of Camp Gatun, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Ellsworth, in Balboa for ten days, returned to Camp Gatun on Tuesday. Captain Hancock, Med. Corps, who has been on temporary duty at Camp Gatun for the past week, returned to Corozal on Wednesday. Major C. C. Phillips, Med. Corps, has returned from Ancon Hospital and resumed command of the hospital at Camp Gatun.

The first dance in the new officers' club at Camp Gatun was held Friday by the officers and ladies of the 33d Infantry. The orchestra of the regiment played an excellent program. Col. and Mrs. Morse, of Camp Gatun, entertained before the hop De Lesseps, and Major and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke, of Fort De Lesseps, and Major and Mrs. William Ryan, of France Field.

Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., of Camp Gatun, entertained at dinner Friday before the dance, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. George Senoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Alan G. Paine and Lieutenant Fuller. Miss Harriette Morse danced Thursday evening at the benefit given at the American Theater for the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Miss Morse's interpretation of the dance "Summer" is an exceptionally beautiful one. Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley entertained at dinner Friday for Miss Gabori and Mr. Summerfield, of Cristobal.

The basketball team of the 33d Infantry, at Camp Gatun, played a team from the Chasers anchored in Gatun Lake on Friday evening and beat them 100 to 4. Among those who attended the game were Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. George Senoff, Lieut. Chancy Berthoff, Ralph Dean, Fuller and Graves. Lieut. Elmar Degon, Air Ser., and six other aviators from France Field left Saturday on an alligator hunt up the Bayano River. The party passed through the canal, stopping at the Marion Wharf, Panama, to pick up their guide. They expect to be gone about ten days.

Major General Gorgas, who left the isthmus a few weeks ago for Guayaquil, has now gone to Lima, Peru, to confer with regard to projected measures against yellow fever at Callao and Paite.

Among the Army officers and their families to arrive Friday on the U.S.A. transport Kilpatrick were Col. L. Steel, Col. George F. Connolly, Col. Paul D. Bunker, Major John L. Hughes, Major W. H. Rawls, Major F. L. Haskins, C.A.C., Capt. F. A. Bless, Med. Corps, Capt. Victor R. Woodruff, Field Art., and Capt. Paul R. Kind, V.C. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin E. Aldridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storms, of Camp Gaillard, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stoner, of Balboa. Major Robert O. Ragsdale, of Camp Gaillard, went to the States on the Northern Pacific in charge of the troops. Mrs. Ragsdale and family will remain at Camp Gaillard during the absence of Major Ragsdale.

Capt. Franklin T. Lord was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Leon E. Norris, of Camp Gaillard, on Sunday. Mrs. Franklin Lord and daughter, Helen, are expected on the Matawaska. Mrs. Lord left New York on the Alliance, but was changed to the Matawaska when the Alliance was forced to put in at Old Point Comfort because of engine trouble. Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson entertained Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale, of Camp Gaillard, at dinner on Tuesday. Mrs. Leon E. Norris, of Camp Gaillard, was house guest of Mrs. William B. Carswell, of Quarry Heights, on Wednesday.

Capt. Thomas G. Hannon and Lieut. George W. Clover, of Camp Gaillard, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson Thursday. Miss Norine Hall, of Empire, Capt. Thomas G. Hannon and Lieut. Fred C. Milner were dinner guests of Mrs. Robert O. Ragsdale Friday.

The Balboa Heights Tennis Club has just completed an in-

(Continued on next page.)

IN the camps and cantonments
the one brand of corn flakes that
pleased above all others was

Post Toasties

—really superior in flavor

—full-bodied in substance

—with all the deliciousness Nature
puts in the finest of White In-
dian Corn.

First in War—First in Peace

Made by
Postum Cereal Company
Battle Creek, Mich.

(Continued from preceding page.)

interesting round robin tennis tournament among its members. Each member played one set with every other member, a scheduled total of 120 sets. Mr. Offut, of the American Legion, won the tournament with a 1,000 per cent. score, and Colonel Harding was second. Among the other officers competing were Colonel Morrow, Captain Embree, Commander Kinter, Major Mahabury, Colonel Morrell, Captain Rice, Captain Sargent, Colonel Fisher and Major Grubbs.

Mrs. Michael Muleahy, of Camp Gaillard, was hostess at an afternoon tea Wednesday, her guests being Mesdames Brown, Aldridge, Johnson, Storms, Irish, Melma, Thornton, Hensler and Hewes. Mr. and Mrs. Eloner, of Bella Vista, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Aldridge on Sunday.

Lieut. George Clover, of Camp Gaillard, had a chop suey supper Sunday after a party of six had made the trip to Pajo on horseback. Those in the party were Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale, Miss Norine Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Stoner, Lieut. Patrick White and Clover. Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale entertained Friday with a luncheon for Captain Levens, Lieut. and Mrs. Meek, of Empire, and Lieutenant Morrison. Major and Mrs. Ragdale had a luncheon guests on Wednesday Major George M. Parker, Jr., and Major Norman C. Randolph, of Quarry Heights.

DEMobilIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

From the Office of the Chief of Staff the following tables were issued on Oct. 11 showing the progress of demobilization, enlistments and the estimated strength of the Army:

Discharges.

Officers discharged to date.....	171,529
Enlisted men discharged to date.....	3,206,836
Total	3,378,365
Troops Sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918.....	
Officers	91,820
Enlisted men	1,835,937
Total	1,927,757

Enlistments Reported to Date.

Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for Oct. 11..... 40,862
Reported weekly from camps, up to and including week ending Oct. 4..... 84,000

Total

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 15,462; A. E.F., Siberia, 4,906; Philippine Department, 3,362; Panama Canal Department, 520; Hawaiian Department, 2,089; Alaska, 274.

Estimated Strength of the Army Oct. 7.

Figures include Army field clerks and nurses, but not 190 Marines in the A.E.F.:

	Officers	Men	Total
Europe	1,684	23,301	24,985
Siberia	335	8,092	8,427
At sea, en route Europe.....	5	2	7
At sea, en route U.S.....	200	4,733	4,939
United States	23,671	248,177	271,848
U.S. Possessions	1,183	24,388	25,571
Total	27,084	308,693	335,777

ARMY TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR RACE.

Two unexpected developments have been noted in the great transcontinental air race, from New York to San Francisco and return, which began on Oct. 8 and which was still unfinished on Oct. 18. One of these is the large number of fatalities to contestants and the other the remarkably fast time made by the flier. Seven officers and enlisted men had been killed at various points up to Oct. 17.

Lieut. B. W. Maynard, a former chaplain, flying a DeH-4, over the 2,701 air miles from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., to Presidio Field, San Francisco arrived at 1:12:07 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 11. He was first to complete the transcontinental flight, and his actual flying time was 24 hours 59 minutes 48½ seconds, his average speed having been 108 4-10 miles an hour. His total elapsed time between his departure from Mineola and his arrival at San Francisco was 3 days, 6 hours, 4 minutes. Lieutenant Maynard started on his return from the California city at 1:22 o'clock in the afternoon, Pacific time, on Oct. 14, hoping to beat his own time in the eastward flight. He had reached Wahoo, Nebr., forty miles west of Omaha, when the crankshaft of his machine broke and he came down safely. He was unable to put in a new engine until the 17th, when he resumed his flight. His flying speed has been terrific. He made the 136 miles between Rawlins and Cheyenne, Wyo., in fifty-six minutes, and the ninety-three miles between Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Sidney, Nebr., in thirty-three minutes.

Flying from San Francisco east the first arrivals at Roosevelt Field were Major Carl Spatz and Lieut. C. E. Kiel, whose landing was so close as to make it for a time uncertain which came first, with Lieutenant Kiel actually landing first, although Major Spatz was over the field first but overshoot it owing to uncertainty as to the exact landing place, and so came down at Hazleton Field, a short distance away. He hopped off again and landed safely at Roosevelt Field. It was later decided that he had arrived in advance of Lieutenant Kiel. The actual flying time of Major Spatz was given as 26 hours, 13 minutes, 44 seconds, while Lieutenant Kiel's time was 26 hours, 14 minutes, 15 seconds, or 31 seconds slower than his rival.

The fliers who had arrived at Presidio Field from Roosevelt Field up to Oct. 16, other than Lieutenant Maynard, were Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., second, Capt. H. C. Drayton third, Capt. J. O. Donaldson fourth, Lieut. E. H. Manzeland fifth, Capt. Harry Smith sixth, Lieut. L. S. Brewster seventh.

The aviators bound from the Presidio for Roosevelt Field, following Major Spatz and Lieutenant Kiel were Capt. L. H. Smith third, Lieut. H. E. Queen fourth,

Lieut. R. S. Worthington fifth. Major Spatz started on the return to San Francisco on Oct. 16.

Those who have been killed, either while on their way to the starting fields or after they had actually started in the race are: Col. Townsend F. Dodd, killed at Bustleton Field, Philadelphia; Major Patrick Frisnell, near Cuddlesbackville, N.Y.; Major D. H. Crissey and his observer, Sergt. Virgil Thomas, at Salt Lake City; Lieut. E. V. Wales at Elk Mountain, Wyo.; Lieuts. French Kirby and S. C. Miller at Castle Rock, Wyo.

Those whose machines either crashed or met with such accidents as put them out of the race were Col. Gerald Brant and C. C. Culver, Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton and Lieutenant Thrall, Royal Flying Corps; Major A. L. Sneed, Capt. Roy Francis and Henry Smith, Lieuts. N. H. Langley, A. M. Roberts, G. C. McDonald, H. D. Norris, H. D. Smith, C. W. McDermott, B. Haynes, S. E. Rice, S. Hall, F. W. Seiffert and R. Kauch, Cadets A. J. Nassamer and J. A. Cardiff.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANTHONY.—Born at Morris, Ill., Sept. 17, 1919, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Paul H. Anthony, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Agnes Marguerite Anthony.

COMPTON.—Born at West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital, Sept. 28, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Paul Compton, San. Corps, a son, Paul MacDonald Compton, Jr.

GRANT.—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Joseph H. Grant, U.S.A., a son, Joseph Hamilton Grant, Jr.

GUYER.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Robert G. Guyer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Richard Guyer.

HOSKINS.—Born at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Oct. 12, 1919, to the wife of Capt. John O. Hoskins, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, John Oliver Hoskins, Jr.

KELLEHER.—Born at Mitchell Field, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1919, to the wife of Capt. William P. Kelleher, Air Ser., a son, William Patrick Kelleher, Jr.

LAFFERTY.—Born at Bonham, Texas, Oct. 3, 1919, to the wife of Capt. F. R. Lafferty, U.S.A., a daughter, Lucille.

MILNE.—Born at Richmond, Va., Oct. 14, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. M. Milne, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Lydia Milne, granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. W. F. Blauvelt.

MOORE.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, 1919, to the wife of Capt. George A. Moore, 7th Cav., U.S.A., a son, George Basilard Moore.

NICHOLS.—Born at Savannah, Ga., Sept. 23, 1919, a son, W. R. Nichols, Jr., to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. Robert Nichols, Coast Art., U.S.A.

ROCKWOOD.—Born at Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 30, 1919, a daughter, Merry Mason Rockwood, to Major and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, 24th Inf., U.S.A.

ROWAN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Oct. 12, 1919, to the wife of Comdr. B. C. Rowan, U.S.N., a daughter, Alexandrine Rowan.

SHAW.—Born Oct. 5, 1919, at 114 Avon road, Narberth, Pa., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Shaw, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Bridgeman Shaw.

SHERBURNE.—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1919, to the wife of Major Edward G. Sherburne a son, Edward Gill Sherburne, Jr.

MARRIED.

BRANHAM—KELLEN.—At Cohasset, Mass., Sept. 20, 1919, Roger Lee Branham, formerly 1st lieutenant, 2d Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Constance Kellen.

BUTNER—BRANDON.—At New York city Oct. 16, 1919, Lieut. John C. Butner, Jr., U.S.A., to Miss Gwendolen Brandon.

DOIG—HEATH.—At Washington, D.C., on Oct. 15, 1919, Capt. Arthur H. Doig, U.S.A., to Miss Adelaide Bell Heath, granddaughter of the late Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, U.S.A., Surgeon General of the Army.

HOGG—BOMBERGER.—At Merion, Pa., Sept. 27, 1919, Mr. John Webb Hogg, son of Commodore W. S. Hogg, U.S.N., and Miss Julia Wright Bomberger.

MC CONVILLE—WALL.—At Paterson, N.J., on Oct. 16, 1919, Major Joseph J. McConville, U.S.A., to Miss Stephanie A. Wall.

NEWGARDEN—DUHAMEL.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, 1919, Major George J. Newgarden, Jr., U.S.A., to Miss Joan H. Duhamel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Duhamel.

PEYTON—STILLMAN.—At Goshen, N.Y., on Oct. 15, 1919, Col. Ephraim G. Peyton, U.S.A., to Mrs. Bertha Moore Stillman.

RICHARDS—WILLIAMS.—At Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 15, 1919, Major Harold R. Richards, Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth M. Williams.

STEWART—STEWART-WILDMAN.—At All Saints Episcopal Church, Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6, 1919, Col. George Evans Stewart, 10th Inf., U.S.A., and Elizabeth Stewart Wildman, daughter of the late John T. Stewart, of Council Bluffs, Ia.

DIED.

CLOVER.—Died suddenly, on railroad train near Cheyenne, Wyo., on Oct. 15, 1919, Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired.

CONRAD.—Died Oct. 1, 1919, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Capt. William Dawson Conrad, U.S.A., retired, brother of Col. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Inf., U.S.A.

COOPER.—Died at Worthington, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1919, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Cooper, U.S.V., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Tredwell Moore. An obituary of General Cooper appeared on page 138, our issue of Oct. 4.

DAUGHTON.—Died at Paris, France, on Oct. 11, 1919, Major William F. Daughton, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

HILLINGSWORTH.—Killed in aviation accident near Fort Ringgold, Texas, on Sept. 27, 1919, Lieut. J. Y. Hillingsworth, Flight A, 8th Squadron, Air Ser., U.S.A.

LEARY.—Killed in aviation accident near Fort Ringgold, Texas, on Sept. 27, 1919, Lieut. Col. Edward M. Leary, 4th U.S. Cav.

LEHMAN.—Died at Highwood, Ill., Oct. 6, 1919, Ethel Irene Lehman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Lehman, of Sackets Harbor, N.Y.

ROSSELL.—Died at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1918, Brig. Gen. William Treat Rossell, U.S.A., retired.

SMITH.—Died at Orange, Calif., Sept. 25, 1919, Mrs. Robert Crittenden Smith, mother of Lieut. Col. K. T. Smith, U.S.A., Major E. V. Smith, U.S.A., and Lieut. C. C. Smith, U.S.A.

TENET.—Died at Paris, Texas, Oct. 9, 1919, Miss Louise Tenet, sister of Mrs. W. A. Richardson, wife of Comdr. W. A. Richardson, U.S.N.

CAVALRY ENDURANCE TEST AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

An endurance test for horses under Cavalry conditions, which is held with the approval of the Remount Service, U.S.A., and of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, began on Oct. 14, when fifteen contestants started from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with Camp Devens, Mass., as the objective, or if an additional day for test is needed, then the Remount station near North Leominster, Mass., a total distance of 363 miles, which the conditions of the contest require shall be completed by Oct. 18. The competition is for the purpose of stimulating interest in the breeding of

Cavalry mounts throughout the United States for use by the Army, and to determine the performances of different types of horses under the severe conditions of forced marches. Prizes have been offered by W. R. Brown, president of the Arabian Horse Club of America, and Albert W. Harris, of Chicago. Both are enthusiastic supporters of the Arabian breed. The first prize is \$1,000 in cash, the second \$500 and the third \$250, and a cup to the owner of the winning horse, the prize to be competed for annually. It is expected that the present race may develop into an annual contest. Each horse is required to carry a minimum of 200 pounds, inclusive of rider and equipment, the latter being optional. All contestants are following the same route and are stopping at approximately the same places each night. Contestants will be judged on condition, speed and amount of feed consumed. The entries include four pure bred Morgans, four pure bred Arabas, one pure thoroughbred, two Arab grades, an Arab cross-bred, three Arabas, a half-bred grade and three grades. The Army officers who make entries are Col. C. P. George, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. D. L. Roscoe, Remount Service; Major J. Plasmeyer, Cav., and Capt. P. Hurlburt and R. R. Allen, Cav., Fort Ethan Allen; and George E. Malone, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. Colonel George, Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe and Captain Malone are riding their own horses. When the contestants reached St. Johnsbury, Vt., on the evening of Oct. 15 the judges announced that the horses ridden by Colonel George and by Captains Allen and Hurlburt were tied for the lead. The horses came through in excellent condition.

"GET TOGETHER" SERVICE CONFERENCE.

The U.S. Infantry Association at Washington in an announcement of Oct. 2 to the military Services, reports the proceedings of a conference held in Washington on Aug. 22, of officers representing the arms of the different associations of the Service. Present: Major Gens. J. W. McAndrew, W. M. Wright, F. W. Coe, W. J. Snow; Brig. Gens. W. B. Burt, Malin Craig, Stuart Heintzelman, Cav.; Col. J. McA. Palmer, Infantry; G. A. Youngberg, Engrs.; J. B. Murphy, C.A.C.; G. R. Spaulding, Engrs.; C. L. Fenton, C.A.C.; R. E. Lee, F.A.; E. E. Lewis, Infantry; E. P. King, Jr., F.A.; Major R. C. Cotton, Infantry.

There was a general discussion regarding a get-together policy for the Army, and no divergence of opinion regarding the necessity for this. The question of obtaining it, however, was a difficult one. It was decided to recommend that an executive board be appointed, consisting of one member of the council of each association, who should elect one additional member. The duties of this board were not clearly defined, except that they were to take all possible steps to secure goodwill, mutual understanding and co-operation between the various branches of the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army organizations and Reserve Corps. It was suggested that the board follow these lines: To keep in touch with the Services through the medium of the several associations with a view to obtaining consensus of opinion; to see that the editorials and articles published in the magazines carry out the policy of non-partisanship and co-operation; to present important questions affecting the Services as a whole to the Chief of Staff, conveying to the Services such information or decision as the Chief of Staff may see fit; to foster and secure in every way possible a spirit of goodwill, teamwork and co-ordination. The Chief of Staff approved these ideas.

The councils of the various associations appointed the following to represent them on the executive board: Cavalry, Major Gen. J. McI. Carter; Engineers, Col. G. B. Pillsbury; Infantry, Col. E. E. Lewis; Coast Artillery, Col. M. S. Battle; Field Artillery, Col. E. P. King, Jr. The board held its first meeting on Sept. 23 and elected Major Gen. W. M. Wright as a temporary additional member.

The next step is to get the opinions of the Services as to the best means of obtaining harmony and progress. The councils of the associations are requested to submit to the executive board, through their representative, their ideas as to what is best to be done. Representatives of all arms and services will be called upon. The announcement is signed by Major Gen. W. M. Wright and J. McI. Carter, Col. G. B. Pillsbury, Engrs., M. S. Battle, Coast Art., E. E. Lewis, Inf., and R. E. Lee, F.A., for E. P. King, Jr., F.A.

UNIDENTIFIED PATIENTS IN ARMY HOSPITALS.

Requests having been received by the Surgeon General of the Army for information relative to unidentified patients in Army hospitals, commanding officers of hospitals have been directed to submit to him a report stating positively whether there are any patients whose identity is uncertain. In case there are any such patients a photograph and full description of the patient will be submitted. Hereafter in the event that any unidentified patient is admitted commanding officers will submit to the Surgeon General a full report of the facts of admission with all circumstances connected therewith.

STATE FORCES.

For the 65th Regiment, Field Art., New York Guard, at Buffalo, N.Y., small arms firing and instruction for the current drill season began on Oct. 6. Col. Lyman P. Hubbell commands the regiment.

Announcement is made to the military forces of Connecticut of the death of Col. Francis J. Logan, Q.M. Gen., Governor's Staff, who passed away Oct. 10, 1919. Funeral services were held at his late residence in Rockville and at St. Bernard's Church, Rockville, on Monday, Oct. 13.

12TH N.Y.—COL. N. P. BURR.

The 12th Infantry, N.Y.G., began its armory shooting season on Oct. 9 with an interesting contest between a team representing the active regiment and one from the Veterans Association. The latter was composed of men connected with the New York state team and others well known in rifle practice in the state. The contest was close and spirited. The score at the end of the third relay, which consisted of four men from each team, was a tie. In the final score the active team won by nine points. The total score for the veterans was 281 and for the regimental team 290. The rules required that ten shots be fired off shoulder and ten prone. The veteran team consisted of Col. W. E. Downs; Capt. J. J. Dean, F. B. Wendel, R. Saunders; Lieut. E. E. Malcolm, C. D. Shady; Sergt. C. D. Atkins; H. Martin, A. Hughes, H. B. Hawley, F. Farrell and Pvt. J. T. Girardina. Lieut. F. J. Laughlin was team captain and coach. The regimental team was formed of Col. N. P. Burr; Major A. Weston; Lieut. J. F. Downing, George Donovan, J. McDermott, J. Campion, R. M. Field, M. M. Harriman; Sergt. J. J. Fennell, J. Wells, A. J. Newell and C. McKivitt. Capt. R. Saunders was team captain and coach.

TAYLOR & HOE

(successors to Chas. R. Hoe, Jr.)

Specialists on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Phone 5675 John

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. C. O.—Regarding the Army and Navy Medal of Honor roll, and the special pension of \$10 a month to the soldiers of the medal who have attained the age of sixty years, see page 768, Military Laws of the U.S., 1915. This special pension ceases on the death of the beneficiary. Widows do not receive it.

E. L. V.—As noted in our issue of Sept. 13, all the Navy commissions of Aug. 29, published on pages 28 and 29, our issue of Sept. 6, were confirmed by the Senate.

RALLY asks: Can an enlisted man in the U.S. Army wear a uniform medal or bars given by the British government for the South African War of 1900 to 1902, and the Natal Rebellion of 1906, which is also a South African medal? Answer: No; only medals for service since Aug. 1, 1914, with the Allies are authorized to be worn.

J. T. C.—In the absence of regulations for the conduct of ceremonies in the provisional drill, organizations follow the procedure prescribed in the drill of 1911, as amended, in the conduct of parade review and inspection.

J. D. S.—Discharged as an officer, you do not get enlisted man's travel pay. See regulations, discharge of officer.

J. K.—New York state has not voted a war bonus to the men of the state who served during the World War.

R. D. P. asks: Enlisted June 18, 1917; discharged to accept commission Aug. 30, 1918; remaining in service indefinitely. Accepted for enlistment at San Bernardino, Calif.; discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky. Am I entitled to \$60 bonus and travel pay of five cents per mile from Louisville to San Bernardino on such discharge? Answer: Discharged to accept commission, not entitled. Discharged later as enlisted man, see a recruiting officer and make out proper form for pay.

C. L. F.—Regarding your right to sharpshooter pay by reason of your qualification in May, 1916, under the ruling of the A.G., apply through the channel. You appear to have enlisted before change 43, and should therefore draw qualification pay to end of your enlistment.

R. P. J. asks: I enlisted Jan. 2, 1915, for seven years; was discharged at Camp Benning, Ga., on April 12, 1919, under provisions of Act of February 28, 1919. I received travel pay to Greenville, S.C., which I gave as my residence upon entry into the Service. I re-enlisted at Camp Benning, Ga., on April 13, 1919, for one year, and gave my residence as Greenville, S.C. When I am discharged on April 12, 1919, will I be entitled to travel pay to Greenville, S.C., under provisions of Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1919? Answer: To place of re-enlistment.

J. K.—Man who enlisted June 6, 1918, served in Cuba from October, 1918, to May, 1919, and in the Philippines from November, 1919, to May, 1920, should apply to The Adjutant General for his Service medals and ribbons—those of the Cuban Occupation and Philippine campaigns.

J. T. G.—For regulation regarding heat and light allowance to non-coms. above grade sixteen, see Army Regulations 1044, Changes 81.

R. R. R.—For the regulation against the wearing of society and corps badges at same time as the badges awarded by the Government, see Special Regulations No. 41 (Uniform).

W. P. O. asks: Commenced fifth enlistment period by re-enlistment for seven years (four with the colors and three reserve), Feb. 22, 1914; placed in sixth period Feb. 21, 1918, and held in the Service for the emergency; discharged on June 20, 1919, and re-enlisted June 21, 1919, for three years under the provisions of Cir. 201, War Dept., April 19, 1919. When will my seventh enlistment period begin? Answer: Feb. 21, 1921.

A. W. O. asks: I enlisted Aug. 5, 1898, and discharged April 22, 1899. Am I entitled to the Spanish War medal? Answer: Yes; apply to The Adjutant General.

J. W. L.—The 524th Service Battalion, Engrs. (colored), has been returned to the U.S. and demobilized. The 24th Infantry is not part of a division.

H. A. G.—Medical Detachment, Motor Supply Train No. 415, A.E.F., has been demobilized.

E. R. C. asks: I would like to be assigned to a motor transport school for a few months' course in this kind of work. I enlisted in the Regular Army, C.A.G., May 15, 1916, and it is not desirable that I be transferred permanently from my present organization. Answer: Apply through channel.

J. F. G. asks: (1) Bulletin 61, War Dept., Dec. 4, 1918, states that non-commissioned officers above grade of color sergeant are entitled to commutation of quarters, etc. Married men who have made application for same have been notified that on account of drawing family allowances they are not entitled to same. Who law? (2) Understand bill granting travel pay to men re-enlisting under Cir. 201, War Dept., has been passed by Congress. What process necessary to obtain same by one who had it recorded on discharge that he had not received it? Answer: (1) See Change No. 81, Army Regulations, Par. 1044. (2) Recruiting officers have the necessary form to be sent to Zone Finance officer.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 7, 1919.

Major Sidney S. Lee, U.S.M.C., wife and little son have left for their new station, Parris Island. Mrs. W. N. McKelvey, who has been the guest of relatives in New Jersey, has returned to her home, Marine Barracks. Major and Mrs. Russell Smith, who have been the guests of friends in Philadelphia, have returned to their home, Marine Barracks.

Lieut. Comdr. William Owen, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Barrett, Broadway Court, has returned to Washington. Comdr. Felix R. Holt is a patient at the U.S. naval hospital. Mrs. Basil Manly, who has been spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., and visiting friends in Baltimore, Washington and New York, has returned to her apartment in the Botetourt. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. A. Davidson and family, who have been spending the summer at Waynesboro, Va., have returned to their home in Philadelphia. Mrs. Harry N. Cootes and family, who have been spending the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., have returned to their home, Washington, to join Colonel Cootes. Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling leave this week for their plantation, near Goldridge, Ala., where they will be joined by Miss Margaret Sprattling, who has been the guest of friends in Montgomery, Ala., and spend a month.

The officers of the U.S.S. Neptune had a dinner Thursday and covers were laid for Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. W. H. Terry, Miss Grace Terry, Commander Pinkham, Lieutenant Commander Dimmick, Lieutenant Meyer, Littlefield, Laps and Hollingsworth, Ensigns Rote, Flegelman, Long and Lobough.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Leo C. Garcia left Thursday for Washington, where Lieutenant Colonel Garcia has been ordered to duty in the office of the Surgeon General, U.S.A. Prior to the moving of the port of embarkation to Norfolk from Newport News Lieutenant Colonel Garcia was medical superintendent and director of hospital trains at Newport News. Since then he has been serving as port surgeon, with headquarters at the Army supply base.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. A. Clark, who have been making the Pine Beach Hotel their home while Lieutenant Clark was on duty at the submarine station, have left for Boston, where he has been assigned to duty. Mrs. V. A. Clark had a card party at Pine Beach Hotel Wednesday for Mesdames W. H. Bell, Ralph O. Davis, Curtis B. Munger, L. E. Pamperin, H. E. Knauss, P. J. McCluskey, C. Koehnberger, W. D. P. Baker, D. M. Stecco, of New York, K. R. Fletcher and Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, of England, and Miss Janet Crose.

Mrs. John Ireland, of Annapolis, is the guest of Major and



18 cents a package



They Win You On Quality!

Your enjoyment of Camels will be very great because their refreshing flavor and fragrance and mellowness is so enticingly different.

Camels are made of an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos and are smooth and mild, but have that desirable full-body and certainly hand out satisfaction in generous measure. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Smoke Camels and note the cheerful absence of any unpleasant cigarette after-taste or any unpleasant cigarette odor!

Give Camels the stiffest tryout, then compare them with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality, flavor, satisfaction. No matter how liberally you smoke Camels they will not tire your taste!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mrs. J. A. Russell at their home, Marine Barracks. Mrs. Rufus Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Parks, Jr., and family, who have been spending the summer at Virginia Beach, have returned to their home, Maury place.

Cards have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Barbara Kerley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmer Kerley, of New York city, and Lieut. Henry Arthur Hutchins, Jr., U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur Hutchins, of Hampton place, Portsmouth, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at four p.m., in St. Thomas's Church, New York.

The destroyer Stockton, which has been at the yard since June, sailed Saturday for Hampton Roads and later to meet the destroyer flotilla, off the Cape, the flotilla, under Rear Admiral Plankett, having sailed from New York yesterday. The destroyer Maury has also sailed from here to join them.

THIRD CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 6, 1919.

Captain Darrow recently reported here for duty. Chaplain Hal C. Head, recently with the 3d Cavalry Headquarters at Fort Myer, Va., has been assigned to this post. Examinations have just been taken here for permanent commissions in the Regular Army by Captain Jacobs, Lieutenants Russell, Rauch and Ernest, all 3d Cav., and Lieutenant Brady, 2d Cav.

Mrs. Connell recently came to the post. Major Herman's mother has been here with him during the summer, but will soon join her husband, Captain Herman, 8th Cav., at Fort Bliss. Mrs. Comly and Mrs. Maxwell, mother and sister of Colonel Comly, at this post, are visiting Colonel Comly. Lieutenant Russell was in New York last week visiting friends. Major Merrill was in New York Sunday. Miss May Morgan, of Burlington, Vt., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Greene. The officers of the post gave a dance last Thursday evening, which was the third dance since the 3d Cavalry came to the post. They are planning a dance for every other week.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Lee, Va., Oct. 12, 1919.

During the week the regiment has followed out a strenuous schedule of drills, exercises and athletics, in addition to much work in getting settled. A recruiting party, consisting of Major Wildman, M.C., Lieutenant Dismuke, Chaplain Lindquist and a number of enlisted men, including the band, started out on a very extensive recruiting trip through the surrounding country. Lieutenant Cooley, with a few enlisted men, attended the Danville fair for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the regiment during the week. It seems to be a hard proposition to obtain recruits everywhere these days.

Many temporary officers are taking advantage of their employment leaves, prior to getting discharged. Many are anxious to get back to civil life, while some are desirous of remaining in the Service permanently. Authority has been obtained from the War Department to convert one of the officers' quarters into a regimental mess hall for the officers. Captain Barker, the regimental supply officer, is in charge of the construction, and is pushing the work rapidly, considering the shortage of competent help.

Circular 277, War Dept., has been another source for great mental and physical activity here during the week. This circular lays down the basic allowances of all the field and garrison clothing and equipment, and everyone has been trying to find out where he stands.

Additional families of officers and enlisted men are coming in now and then. Mrs. Allison, wife of Captain Allison, has arrived. Capt. and Mrs. Allison have quarters for the present in the city of Petersburg. Miss Barker, sister of Captain Barker, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barker here for a few days. Miss Barker is an accomplished musician and a fine singer.

Lieutenant Colonel Olson, Captain Toole and Lieutenant Welker attended a tea given to several members of the camp by

the Misses Webb on Saturday. The Webb homestead is one of the oldest in Virginia, and many generations of the Webb family have lived on it. It has many features of historical interest. Captain Barker and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Blain and Miss Barker spent Saturday afternoon and evening in Richmond. Major Hill is still wearing that broad smile because of the advent of a fine baby boy.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Oct. 11, 1919.

Miss Katharine Collins, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edgar T. Collins, had re-entered a young ladies' boarding school on Long Island for the season. Mrs. Collins accompanied her daughter to New York, to see her comfortably settled. Miss Mary Elizabeth Collins will attend school in Washington.

Col. Parker Hitt, Mrs. Hitt and little Mary Lou Hitt are getting located in their quarters No. 30 B on the East Side line. Mrs. Hitt and daughter remained in New York during the absence of Col. Hitt abroad. Capt. Robert A. Howard, assistant supply officer, starts to-day on a fifteen days' leave with his family for New Orleans, La. Capt. Charles H. Ruth, just discharged from the Engineers, Mrs. Ruth and Master Charles H. Ruth, Jr., have left the post to make their residence in Washington, D.C. Col. George Grunert, Mrs. Grunert and their two children are now settled in quarters 30 A, East Side.

Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Heeside during the week on an automobile trip to Annapolis, to visit Mrs. Harmon Heeside, son of Mr. and Mrs. Heeside.

The U.S.S. Maury, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Edgar Logan, U.S.N., has left for a visit to Philadelphia.

The nine-hole golf links on this post are enjoyed not only by the officers stationed here but by the ladies, who are proving close seconds in the game.

Lieut. Ralph A. Alton, Mrs. Alton and Master Gilbert Alton have returned to city life. Lieutenant Alton has received his honorable discharge from the Engineers and will resume his profession as a civil engineer.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1919.

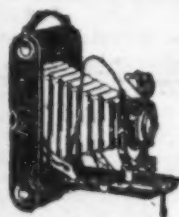
A big farewell dance was given by all at the post last Monday. It was preceded by a dinner, at which Colonel Gregory presided and made a farewell speech, which was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Gregory sang most delightfully. A handsome tea service, presented to Mrs. Gregory by the men serving at the hospital, was received with a great deal of emotion and appreciation. Col. and Mrs. Gregory are leaving this week for Chicago, their new station.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre left on Oct. 4 for Hotel Holley, New York city, where they will remain several weeks. Colonel Tobin arrived Oct. 6 to join Mrs. Tobin. They have today for Waterbury and Bennington, Vt., where they will remain for a few days. Then they will spend a week or so in New York. Colonel Tobin then will go to Camp Dix, where he will be discharged.

Col. and Mrs. Darby and their two little girls arrived on Saturday. Colonel Darby is to take station here in command of the hospital, and for a few days they will be at the Macdonough Inn awaiting their furniture, and on his arrival they will go into quarters No. 36. Major Napier, M.C., who has been in charge of the hospital, will be relieved by Colonel Darby, and on Saturday will leave Plattsburg. Col. and Mrs. Whiting are at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Goe has re-leased the Macdonough Inn for another year. Col. and Mrs. Bach and two children have left Plattsburg for Fort Riley, Kas., where the Colonel is now stationed. Dorothy

(Continued on next page.)



The Special Kodaks

EVERY improvement that can possibly contribute to greater photographic efficiency, is incorporated in the Specials. Anastigmat lens speed, Optimo shutter precision, Range Finder focusing, the Auto-graphic feature—in fact, perfection in the minutest details of construction and finish—all this in pocket cameras that retain the Kodak simplicity.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Foot left for New York on Friday. She expects to sail for France on the Rochambeau Thursday or Friday to join her sister, Mrs. Knight, already over there.

CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS.

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Oct. 14, 1919.

The Field Club of Camp A. A. Humphreys was formally opened by Major Gen. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 8. The tennis tournament was the main feature, the Engineer School being matched against the post and the school gaining three of the four sets. The club house is admirably situated on a little knoll, surrounded by trees. The walls of pine logs, with the bark on them, create an interior atmosphere of naturalness and comfort. A huge fireplace of great, rough boulders radiates cheeriness throughout the entire main hall, the room being, incidentally, well floored for dancing. Mrs. Flagler has had as house guest for several weeks Mrs. Charles F. Andrews, wife of Captain Andrews, 13th Inf., who is now at Camp Dix, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bond have as house guests Miss Frieda Ball and Mrs. Hemingway and her two children.

Col. and Mrs. Richard Park have as house guests Major and Mrs. W. Dubois Brookings and son, Robert. Major Brookings was with the Forestry Regiment in France, and since the armistice has been with the Food Commission in the Province of Latvia on food distribution. He has, therefore, first-hand knowledge of conditions among the Latvians, had the good fortune to be present at the capture of Riga from the Bolsheviks, and is now engaged in writing an account of the true condition of affairs in the Latvian provinces.

The problem of caring for the schooling of the children on an Army post is being well met here. One of the Y.M.C.A. buildings near the bungalow section is the school house, and Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, is now conducting the school courses.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 7, 1919.

Col. T. W. Hammond, G.S., Washington, who accompanied the Congressional and Army committee who spent last Saturday and Sunday at Fort Leavenworth, was during his stay the guest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. John Murphy, of San Francisco, who is the guest of Mrs. Richard Springe, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Loren C. Grievens was hostess at a bridge party Friday for Mesdames A. S. Cowan, E. B. Fuller, W. S. Woods, J. H. Bryson, F. E. Hopkins, Sherburne, J. B. Bennett and M. B. Stokes.

Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby entertained at bridge Thursday for Mesdames John Morgan, J. C. McArthur, Ira Welborn, O. R. Wolf, George McD. Weeks, Hugh Drum, Le Roy Eltinge and Miss Mary Fuller. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Bennett honored their house guest, Miss Elizabeth Van Brunt, of Kansas City, Mo., at a jolly picnic and steak roast on the Cavalry parade grounds Friday evening. The guests included Mesdames Frances Sweeney, Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Dorothy and Mildred McKee, Major Williams, Capt. John D. Milley, Lieut. D. L. Stewart, Capt. W. H. Hale and Captain Evans.

Mrs. Thomas Darrah and Miss Marian Darrah arrived Saturday from Washington, to join Major Darrah, and have taken quarters on 205B Augur avenue. Mrs. Charles H. Muir, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Cunningham, in Washington, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth to join Major General Muir. Capt. Percival Wilson, U.S.M.C., who was severely wounded in France and who has been in several base hospitals for the past year, has sufficiently recovered to enter Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Frank E. Bamford left Monday for Washington and New York. Colonel Bamford, who is on duty at the Service Schools, will be relieved on account of poor health. He was gassed several times in battle and has not entirely recovered. He will leave soon to enter the Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. D. R. Anthony has returned from Los Angeles, Calif., where she spent the summer with Col. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, and during her stay will be with Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr. Mrs. Anthony will return to Los Angeles in November.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum entertained at supper Saturday at the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Otho Rosenbaum, for Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Misses Ohnstad, Kinnison, Short, Barnhardt, Sweeney, Van Brunt, Lou Uline, Eleanor Anthony, Dorothy and Mildred McKee, Major Williams, Major Murphy, Captains Stuart, Milley, Evans, Holt, O'Keefe, Lieutenants Perry, Orr, McKee and Bixbee. The affair was given in compliment to the Mesdames McKee and a swimming party preceded the supper.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Laura V. Adams have arrived from San Antonio and have joined Colonel Adams, with quarters 265A McClellan avenue. Miss Cordelia Wallace, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest of the Mesdames Mary and Lottie Fuller last week.

The Fort Leavenworth football team defeated the team from the Disciplinary Barracks on Sunday at the West End Park, by 12 to 0. Neither team was able to score until the last quarter, when the fort team scored two touchdowns. The Detachment No. 2 ball team defeated the Moose Club on Sunday at the Soldiers' Home by 6 to 0.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Church and little daughter, Ruth, arrived Tuesday from Topeka to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Swain for a short visit. Captain Church commanded the 307th Labor Battalion, A.E.F.

Under the new plans of the War Department, it is doubtful if Fort Leavenworth ever again will be a garrison post, that is, a station for troops of the line. Instead, it is believed the troops stationed here will be only such detachments as are needed in connection with the Army Service Schools, such as engineer, Air Service, Signal Corps and the regular Service School detachments. Already Infantry quarters have been remodeled into quarters for officers. The same use may also

be made of the Artillery barracks facing the west end parade ground.

Our Distinguished Visitors.

The event of most importance at Fort Leavenworth last week was the visit of the subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee and a commission of high ranking officers with the Construction Corps and Air Service to investigate the future possibilities of the Army Service Schools and the general condition of the post. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard was ranking officer of the commission and always will be the ranking officer of the House Military Affairs Committee, was at the head of the civilian personnel. The party included Congressmen Hull, Cragg, Caldwell, Harrison, Fields, Fisher and Anthony. Military party: Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Gen. T. Menoher, Brig. Gen. Richard Marshall, Col. Charles Palmer, Thomas Hammond, George Trask, Lieut. Col. William Shepard, John Fulmer, Major John Mouthrop, Capt. Philip Cook, Lieut. Col. Carl Oppenheimer, Lieut. Col. Paul Malone, George F. Wood, chairman War Department Real Estate Bureau; Major General Snow, Colonel Hard, Colonel Pierson, Air Service.

At Grant Hall Lieutenant Colonel Malone gave a forceful lecture on "Military Education," in which he said: "Despite the continued inventions and employment of terrible engines of destruction, the human element is the dominant factor in victory." He introduced stereopticon slides showing valuable data collected in the A.E.F. "The Infantry branch," he said, "as in all previous wars since the division of service, was the branch hardest hit in the recent war. With a strength of fifty-seven per cent. of the entire Army the loss totaled eighty-nine per cent. for the Infantry. If deductions from the A.E.F. data are followed, the Infantry and Machine gun branches should constitute sixty-six per cent. of the Army." In discussing vocational training as a part of the system, Colonel Malone said it was manifest that whether the Army likes it or not, vocational training is necessary. The fact was illustrated by a chart showing the degree of illiteracy in the various sections of the United States.

In a brief talk General Muir explained how and why the English and French army practically insisted that Americans be used only as replacements for their organized divisions. It was the wish of these two armies, apparently, that the Americans should not enter the World War as separate organized units. Their reason, it was suggested, was the lack of General Staff material, and is incidentally sufficient reason to increase the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth both in size and quality.

The visitors were the guests of General Muir at luncheon. After luncheon the visitors made an inspection of the fort. In the evening the distinguished visitors were guests at a banquet given by the Commercial Club of Leavenworth at the Elks' Club. Congressman Anthony as toastmaster introduced Lieutenant General Bullard and his colleagues, saying that before the hosts were the infamous "Leavenworth clique" of which so much had been heard upon the floor of Congress. General Bullard referred to the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth as the greatest tactical school in the world. The doctrine of tactics taught there he declared, "won the World War." The school is more important than it ever was before. Everything that goes to the top of the Army must eventually come through Leavenworth.

General Menoher told of his sublime faith in the Air Service and its possibilities, saying that a flight of planes in connection with the schools and if a suitable landing place was found a larger air force might be detailed here.

The guests from Fort Leavenworth included Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, Major Gen. James H. McRae, Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Col. Samuel Waterhouse, Lieut. Col. Otho Rosenbaum, Lieut. Col. M. A. W. Shockley, Lieut. Col. Lucien A. Holbrook, Lieut. Col. Sherburne Whipple, Major Le Roy Eltinge, Major Hugh A. Drum, Major Arthur S. Cowan, Major A. M. Perry, Major William K. Naylor, Major Leslie McNair, Major H. C. Price, Major H. E. Comstock, Major William Blanchard, Major H. J. Breeze, Major Robert McCleave and Capt. Royden Beebe. The party was entertained at dinner on Sunday by Congressman D. R. Anthony, Jr., and Mrs. Anthony, and later visits were made to the Soldiers' Home and the Federal Prison. They left in the evening for Rock Island.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 18, 1919.

Word has been received at this post announcing the birth of a son to Major and Mrs. Edward Gill Sherburne, of Washington, D.C., formerly stationed at this garrison with the 36th Infantry. The baby was born Oct. 1 at the Columbia Hospital and will be named Edward Gill Sherburne, Jr. The baby is a grandson of Mr. A. R. Brashear, of St. Louis. Major and Mrs. Sherburne are now residing at 1410 Hopkins place, N.W., Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Spencer Searles, Inf., Fort Sheridan, are spending a few weeks in St. Paul, the guests of Mrs. Ida M. Searles, Marshall avenue. Major Edwards has arrived from the East and will live in the Infantry post.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt were recent hosts at a prettily appointed "at home" for all the officers of the garrison and many guests from the Twin Cities. Mrs. William F. Freehoff and son, Billy, Jr., have sailed on the Princess Matoika for Brazil, where they will join Captain Freehoff, who is in the transportation service at that point. Mrs. Freehoff has many friends at this garrison and in the Twin Cities, where she visited her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. E. G. Sherburne.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Janda, who are visiting Mrs. Janda's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Louis W. Lyon, St. Paul, will leave shortly for Honolulu to live. Colonel Janda, who has been on the General Staff at Washington, D.C., has been appointed assistant adjutant general of the Hawaiian Islands. A picture of Mrs. Janda, who is popular in St. Paul society, appeared in a recent Sunday issue of the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Fort George Wright, Wash., Oct. 1, 1919.

Due to the construction of the Alaska Railroad, Company B, under command of Capt. H. S. Lee, has been ordered to Alaska for station. The company will be divided into a number of detachments, with headquarters at Anchorage. Fifty recruits have recently arrived from Vancouver, and as soon as the total strength of the company is reached they will sail from Seattle.

Lieutenants Coburn and Simpson entertained at dinner and a riding party on Sept. 18, followed by a supper party at the Gordons'.

Capt. and Mrs. Sheely have arrived from Fort Douglas, Utah, and are occupying quarters 29. Captain Sheely was stationed with the 2d Battalion at Douglas and will be in command of the supply company here. This is the fourth move the Sheelys have had since leaving San Diego in March, having been stationed at Camp Kearny, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Douglas and Fort Wright.

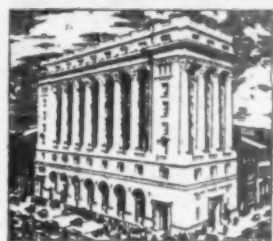
Mrs. Allen Smith and Miss Drew were guests of honor at an informal tea given by Mrs. Richard Smith Sept. 17. The guests were Army people and friends from Spokane and the post. A color scheme of pink was carried out in the refreshments and decorations. Mrs. Walter H. Gordon poured tea, assisted by Mrs. Robert Nix, Mrs. Oakleaf and Miss Ellen Gordon.

The entire post have been distressed over the horseback accident of Capt. and Mrs. Nix, but rejoice at their speedy recovery. Mrs. Nix's horse started to run away on the most dangerous part of Rimrock Drive. In his endeavor to save Mrs. Nix from being precipitated over the cliff, Captain Nix managed to check her horse, but in breaking her fall he received a severe sprain.

Mrs. Walter H. Gordon entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Allen M. Smith and Miss Drew. Cards were played at two tables, the prizes being won by Mrs. Ralph Lister and Mrs. Richard Smith. Additional guests came in for tea, which was served buffet in the beautiful, big dining room of the commanding officer's set. Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Richard Smith presided at the tea table, assisted by Miss Ellen Gordon.

Col. A. M. Smith, who is an ardent golfer, accompanied by his son, Major R. K. Smith, was entertained by Mr. Hawker, one

SOME OFFICERS



have established Trust funds with us.

As their pay or income accumulates, we invest it at their direction and hold securities and disburse or hold income as directed.

A good saving plan.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, President

UNION TRUST COMPANY

of the District of Columbia

Southwest Corner of 15th and E. Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

of Spokane's most noted golfists, at an all-day session at the Hayden Lake links last Sunday.

Master Robert W. Nix, Jr., entertained in honor of his first birthday party last Friday. The height of excitement was reached when Bobby cut his own cake, a huge, white frosted affair, decorated with one pink candle. The little guests were Miss Frances Ford, Miss Clara Jean Esden, Master Americus Mitchell and Master Allen Macy Smith.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ford and little daughter Frances are taking advantage of the wonderful fall weather by making long trips in their touring car to the attractive places which abound in the vicinity of Fort Wright. Miss May Twoky, of Spokane, entertained at luncheon at the Davenport Hotel. On Friday covers were laid for eight and the guests included a number of Fort Wright people.

Mrs. Stuart Howard, of the Army, stationed in Spokane, entertained at a card party and tea in honor of Mrs. Allen Smith and Miss Drew. Bridge was played at three tables. Many of the Fort Wright and Spokane residents were among the guests, including Mrs. Allen Smith, Miss Drew, Mesdames Gordon, Mitchell, Ford, Smith, Brambilla, Meisinger, Lister, Hemphill, Gross, Randolph, Smith and Miss Gordon. Mrs. Walter H. Gordon and Mrs. Lister presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Herbert Esden has joined the ranks of post horsewomen and is rapidly mastering this delightful sport under the skilled guidance of Captain Esden. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Wear and Captain Lee were among the guests.

"Hay Foot, Straw Foot" was the occasion of an informal theater party enjoyed by the officers and ladies of Fort Wright, as the 21st Infantry while at Camp Kearny participated in the making of this film. All the military scenes were made by this regiment; the picture therefore was of special interest.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 9, 1919.

Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, accompanied by his aid, arrived here last night after visiting Ream Field, and to-day he inspected Rockwell Field. His tour is for the purpose of making certain recommendations relative to the retention of various flying fields throughout the country. Comdr. William A. Glasford, Jr., U.S.N., is at Hotel del Coronado for several weeks. Mrs. Austin Banda, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Pullam, has returned from a trip in northern California and is again with the other members of the family at Coronado.

The officers of the U.S.S. Salem were entertained with a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado Tuesday, those present including Messrs. Montgomery, Baker, Johnson, Alexander and Kincaid.

A total of fifty-two war craft of various types is now in this port, and it is expected that nearly a hundred more will soon be making this their home station.

Capt. J. Harvey Tomb, commander of the aircraft tender Aroostook, was a passenger on the F-5-L seaplane on a flight from San Diego to San Pedro and return yesterday, the trip being made for the purpose of a conference with Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Ia., Oct. 11, 1919.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Babbitt has reorganized the personnel of the command, designating the following unit commanders: Col. Henry A. Ripley, camp executive officer; Capt. Theophilus Parsons, acting camp adjutant; Lieut. Col. Napoleon W. Riley, camp supply officer; Major Jesse A. Ladd, camp and division inspector; Major Roy W. Johnson, camp utilities; Major Chamberlain St. Germain, recruiting; Capt. Paul Wuttke, camp finance; Major Louis A. Falligan, camp transportation; Major Richard W. Happer, camp ordnance; Col. William C. Bennett, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Allen C. McBride, Div. Hqs.; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Stines, Div. J.A.; Col. Rush B. Wells, Div. Trains; Major Benjamin F. Quigley, Div. Q.M.; Capt. Joseph F. Conway, chaplain; Lieut. Col. Maxton C. Mitchell, 39th Inf.; Col. John W. Barnes, 47th Inf.; Major Ernest John, 58th Inf.; Major Charles H. Karlsdahl, 11th M.G. Batn.; Major Frank A. Jones, 12th M.G. Batn.; Lieut. Col. James A. Gillespie, 13th F.A.; Col. William S. Mapes, 59th Inf.; Major Francis R. Fuller, 10th M.G. Batn.; Lieut. Col. Ray W. Barker, 16th F.A.; Col. Archibald Comiskey, 77th F.A.; Major Alexander E. Whitworth, 8th Signal Batn.; Col. Franklin F. Leisenring, Motor Transport Corps; Lieut. B. G. Hill, 4th Engrs.; Major David O. Bridgeforth, M.C.

The arrival of the airplanes entered in the great transcontinental race began at Herring Field yesterday afternoon. Today planes arrived from Mineola, L.I., and from San Francisco. A large number of officers from camp were among the spectators to greet the airmen.

The football schedule for the season has been suspended because of the duty of so large a number of troops at Omaha and Gary, Ind.

The weekly parties at the American Red Cross house, in the Base Hospital area, are proving more popular as the weather favors indoor amusements. On Thursday evening there was an unusually large attendance of officers considering the number on duty with troops at present away from camp.

FORT CASEY.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4, 1919.

Capt. Harry Pierce, of Fort Casey, and Mrs. Pierce entertained Tuesday with a card party for the following members of the garrison: Col. and Mrs. Harry Matthews, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. George Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Dorin Rutherford and Mrs. Spaulding. Mrs. Matthews, wife of Colonel Matthews, commanding officer at Fort Casey, was hostess at tea Monday. The guests were Mrs. James Hayden, Miss Larkin, of San Francisco, Mesdames Joseph Stiley, Harry Pierce and George Howell.

Capt. Michael Maloney, who has been retired after active service abroad, has been making an extended visit with relatives in Port Townsend prior to returning to his home in Honolulu. Captain Maloney is accompanied by his family. Mrs. Harry T. Tibbals, of Seattle, was a visitor last week in Port Townsend.

300 Candle Power

THOUSANDS of Quick-Lite Lanterns
are in use in the Army and Navy. Popular everywhere. Given a brilliant white light, equal to 20 oil lanterns. Lights with common wicks. No glass nor flicker. No wick to trim; Mica globe stands rough handling.

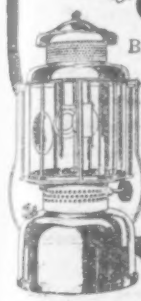
Coleman Quick-Lite

Most Brilliant Light in the World

Burns perfectly in any storm. No dirt, no grease; no dripping oil. Will not rust. Made of durable brass, heavily nickel-plated. 15,000 dealers sell Coleman Lamps, Lanterns and Lighting Systems. Yours can't supply you, write nearest house.

THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.,

Wichita, St. Paul, Toledo,
Los Angeles, Dallas,
Chicago.



where she was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Tibbals.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Major Carter, of Fort Casey, was hostess at a tea given last week prior to her departure for California. The tea was given for Mrs. Strubbe, of Port Townsend; Mrs. Waldron, of Everett; Mrs. Bowler, of Port Worden, and Mrs. George Howell. Mrs. Carter and children have now gone to Los Angeles, where they will remain a month.

Mrs. Bowler and Mrs. McHowell, of Fort Worden, spent Friday at Fort Casey, where they were guests of Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Suley are now at Fort Worden, that officer having been transferred to the headquarters post from Fort Casey. Capt. and Mrs. Hoorn are recent arrivals at Fort Worden.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Oct. 8, 1919.

Capt. E. L. Beach delivered the opening address at St. Vincent's Catholic Fair, now being held in Vallejo, and at which it is expected that \$20,000 will be raised toward the debt on the new boys' school erected there, at the dedication of which over two years ago the former commandant, Capt. Harry George, was a speaker. Lieut. W. F. Boyd, U.S.M.C., has left for his home in San Bernardino. Last Friday night the officers of the Georgia gave a dance here, the invitations to the station being general. Preceding it Rear Admiral William Shoemaker was host at a dinner.

Mrs. Randolph Zane, who has been making her home at the Fairmont, San Francisco, for two months, has gone to Los Angeles for a short visit. She entertained at a farewell dinner for her friends Friday. Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt has left for Washington, D.C., where she will remain over the holidays with her son and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Conger Pratt. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby Crittendon have established their home in San Francisco and are being much entertained by old friends.

Comdr. and Mrs. George A. McKay are spending a few days in San Francisco, en route to Washington, D.C., from Honolulu, and yesterday visited friends at this yard. Commander McKay was public works officer here several years ago. Mare Island was advised last week of the coming visit in January of Admiral Sir John B. Jellicoe, commander of the British Grand Fleet during the war. He is making a world-circling cruise on the British warship New Zealand and is to visit Honolulu in November.

Mrs. W. H. McCormack entertained at a bridge party of four tables, several others joining for tea. Major Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett were honored guests at a dinner given in San Francisco last week by Mrs. Eleanor Martin. A number of Army people were among the guests. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Hemphill have taken apartments at the Hotel Cecil, San Francisco, for the winter. Mrs. Hemphill is remembered in California as Miss Louise Girard, daughter of Colonel Girard, who was stationed on this coast several years ago.

Mrs. Mary Turner, who left here a few weeks ago for Paso Robles, is now at the St. Helena Sanitarium, where her condition is improving. She is suffering from a nervous breakdown, but hopes to be able to return to her home here in a week's time. Her niece, Miss Ruth Haseel, who is attending the University of California at Berkeley, is spending the weekend with her aunt at St. Helena. Lieut. and Mrs. Sydney P. Vaughn, with the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary McGovern, who is up from San Francisco for a few weeks' visit with them, motored up to St. Helena to visit Mrs. Turner Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones have been entertaining Mrs. Jones's brother, Dr. H. E. Crampton, of New York; at their San Francisco home. They also gave a dinner last week for General Blatchford, Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, Madame Alvord, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. White and Dr. Crampton. Madame Alvord is down from her Portland home on an extended visit to Col. and Mrs. Alvord at Fort Meunier. Comdr. F. Nails, who has been commanding the gunboat Machias, placed out of commission at Mare Island last week preparatory to being sold, has left for his home in Queen's Lane, Pa., on leave.

The destroyer Kennison is holding her trial trips preparatory to joining the Pacific Fleet. She is to leave this week for Santa Barbara Channel, and if she comes up to all requirements before the official trial board she will be assigned at once to fleet duty. The Claxton's trial runs to follow those of the Kennison. The Idaho passed San Francisco last Tuesday morning on her official trial trip to Santa Barbara from Puget Sound.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Kamehameha, Sept. 24, 1919.

A swim and picnic supper at Waimea Bay Sunday was enjoyed by Major and Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Capt. and Mesdames C. J. Gaynor, E. A. Williford, J. K. Mattox and R. W. Coward, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Argo and Mrs. E. E. Teirney.

Mrs. Harold P. Detwiler entertained with a luncheon and bridge on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles H. Chapin was hostess for bridge Thursday. Those invited were Mesdames Thomas Ridgway, Avery, Harold Mather, J. K. Mattox, E. A. Williford, R. W. Coward, Reamer W. Argo, E. E. Teirney, Harold P. Detwiler, James L. Craig, G. B. Dobyns, C. A. Couplin, and Mrs. Edward Wallington, of Honolulu, and Mrs. Lazar, of Pearl Harbor.

Several officers from this post attended the dance at the John Heard pavilion, Schofield Barracks, Saturday night. Mesdames H. P. Detwiler, E. W. Argo and E. E. Teirney were guests of Mrs. J. C. Hawkins Monday at luncheon and bridge. Capt. and Mrs. C. Mattox entertained at a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Charles H. Chapin and Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Williford.

Those who have received their orders for the next transport leaving for the States are Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Major and Mrs. Avery and Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Hawkins. A delightful dinner was given Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Williford for Capt. and Mrs. Mather and Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Dobyns. Mrs. C. A. Couplin was luncheon guest of Mrs. Reamer W. Argo on Thursday. Mrs. J. C. Hawkins entertained a group of ladies on Wednesday at a fancy work bee. Tea was served for Mesdames Ridgway, Chapin, Mattox, Avery, Mather, Williford, Coward, Argo, Teirney, Detwiler, Craig, Dobyns and Couplin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reamer W. Argo were dinner guests of Lieut.

and Mrs. C. Dresser, of Fort De Russy, on Friday. Miss Harris, of Honolulu, was a weekend guest of Mrs. Harold P. Detwiler. Major and Mrs. Jones and small son, Peter, arrived on the last transport. Major Jones will relieve Major Avery, who has been ordered to the States.

GUAM NOTES.

The following news items are contained in the Guam News-Letter for August, recently received:

Through the efforts of Capt. Arthur W. Stone, Ch.C., U.S.N., a new service club is to be formed at Guam. A building has been leased, which is to contain a poolroom, restaurant, dance hall, reading and card rooms, shower baths and other conveniences. Clifton H. Kroll, of San Francisco, has generously donated three pool tables.

Announcement is made that the Navy Department has established a trans-Pacific transport service, sailing from San Francisco and making the ports of Honolulu, Guam and Manila. The ships carry freight and have quarters for twelve first-class and seventy-five enlisted passengers. For the present two vessels, the U.S.S. Pensacola and the U.S.S. Newport News, have been placed in service. Time of passage from San Francisco to Guam is about three weeks and to Manila four weeks. For the present sailings will take place every six weeks.

Mrs. Hodgman, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William A. Hodgman, U.S.N., entertained on Aug. 14 for Mrs. Guinan, wife of Lieut. E. R. Guinan, Med. Corps, U.S.N. Other guests were Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Kingsnorth, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Paul and Miss Armstrong. Lieut. and Mrs. Orrel A. Inman entertained Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Brown and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carroll Paul at dinner on July 16. Major and Mrs. John R. Henley had Major and Mrs. Evans O. Ames and Mr. and Mrs. Quill to dinner on the same evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan gave a dinner on July 18 for Captain Stone, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Jones, U.S.N.R.F., commanding the U.S.S. Albatross, and Lieut. and Mrs. Inman. Major and Mrs. Ames dined with Major and Mrs. Donald R. Fox on July 19. On the following evening Major and Mrs. Ames were hosts at a dinner for Captain Stone, Lieut. Comdr. John G. Ziegler and Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway. Major and Mrs. Ames entertained Captain Stone, Major and Mrs. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Quill at dinner on July 21. On the same day Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hodgman entertained Capt. Lee Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway and Lieut. D. H. Vance at luncheon.

Mrs. Guinan gave a bridge party on July 21 in honor of Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Quill, who were to leave soon for San Francisco. Other guests included Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Hodgman, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Wade. On July 24 Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hodgman were hosts at a dinner for Major and Mrs. Ames, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan and Mr. and Mrs. Quill. On July 31 Captain Stone, Lieutenant Commander Ziegler and Lieut. and Mrs. Wade dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan. Mrs. Wade gave a bridge party for Mrs. Cohen on Aug. 1, others present being Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Hodgman, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. P. R. Stalnaker and Miss Armstrong. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hodgman, Lieut. Andrew Sinmark and Miss Culbert on Aug. 9. Governor and Mrs. Gilmer were dinner hosts on Aug. 13 of Comdr. and Mrs. Stalnaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodgman, Lieut. and Mrs. Wade, Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan, Lieut. E. S. Nason and Miss Armstrong.

Among arrivals at Guam from Manila by the U.S.A.T. Sheridan on July 25 were Comdr. and Mrs. Paul Stalnaker and two children: Miss Nellie Armstrong, niece of Mrs. Stalnaker, and Lieut. E. S. Nason, U.S.N. Among the departures by the Sheridan for San Francisco on July 26 were Comdr. Edwin L. Jones, Lieut. George A. Wilcox, James W. Ridgway and Mrs. Ridgway, Lieut. William M. Hantschke, Mrs. Vida V. Ames, wife of Major Ames, and daughter, and Mrs. Quill. A few days before sailing Lieutenant Hantschke was presented by Charleston Lodge, A.F. and A.M., with a handsome gold trowel in appreciation of his efforts in organizing the lodge. As first master he instituted it on March 1.

The News-Letter observes: "As a seaside summer resort and a place to try your skill at surf riding, Sumay can't be beat! Lieut. Ralph E. Westfall and Gerald Feuille will agree to this we know, for they rendered the entire population of our fair city an exhibition that not only led us to believe they were enjoying themselves to the utmost, but that they are expert surf riders. The entire city turned out and a reception committee with ropes, hot water bottles and life preservers was placed at the disposal of Capt. Joseph T. Smith and his shippey and Lieut. Rowland R. Street were highly complimented for their creditable work on this committee."

SANITARY OFFICERS RETAINED.

The following circular issued from the office of the Surgeon General, War Dept., is issued as a result of the Act of Sept. 17, 1919, authorizing retention in the Service until June 30, 1920, of necessary personnel, within the limits of 18,000 officers, for the proper performance of the functions of the Military Establishment:

Cir. Letter No. 312, Office of Surgeon General, Oct. 3, 1919.
Subject: Sanitary Corps officers to be retained in service after Oct. 31, 1919.

1. A Board of Officers convened at the office of the Surgeon General, War Dept., Washington, for the purpose of making recommendations for the selection of officers of the Sanitary Corps who will be retained in the Service after Oct. 31, 1919, has submitted the following names, which have been approved by the Surgeon General.

2. All officers of the Sanitary Corps whose names do not appear on this list will be discharged prior to Oct. 31, 1919.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Robert A. Dickson William McFarland

Majors.

Charles W. Ayars
George Rockwell Bascom
Clark Leon Brown
Theodore Bitterman
J. Luther Bradley
Harold C. Bingham
Frank A. Crawford
John W. Cleave
Harry A. Davis
Robert S. Ferguson
Harry Nelson Fuller
Philip Gordon
E. P. Greene
Gustave Hahn
William Hunter
Edgar T. Hitch

Albert H. Albers
Cecil Henry Anderson
John Bernard Anderson
Richard M. Alley
Alexander Berkowitz
Lonsie R. Bice
Wilfred Blumhagen
Charles P. Boudin
Arthur E. Brown
John Oliver Brown
Will C. Butler
William C. Bonner
Howard W. Cutler
Paul Compton
James Christensen
Albert O. Clish
John H. Dawson
Herbert N. Dean
Daniel C. Donovan
Meyer McO. Dougherty
John Donno

Captains.

John Vance Donley
Rush O. Day
George P. Chase
William H. Colgan
Charles S. Elliott
Charles E. Ebbe
William J. Freabourne
Albert George Fisher
John D. Foley
C. G. Graber
Thomas George Goodwin
Carl Graner
James Paul Hammer
Samuel J. Harris
Fred A. Harrison
Frederick J. Heaslit
Thomas G. Hester
Frank Holt
Charles O. Hommon
John Huff
Alexander Hagburn

"CIRCLE A"



Ginger Ale

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF GINGER ALES, BUT ONLY ONE BEST

Harry Miles Johnson
Maurice Kelly
Chester E. Leedom
Leander Larson
James N. Lothrop
C. S. Loper
R. I. McElwain
Samuel Marcus
John L. Morgan
Hugh R. MacCleery
Jesse Harper Mael
Harry Meade
Martin Douglas Mims
Albert Metz
A. P. Mooradian
Lee J. Miller
Archie Ball Nolan
John F. Newport
Adolph Nelson
George Barrows Obeir
Pinkie L. Orle
Kenneth K. Owens
Alvin W. Owen
Louis J. Pollard
George H. Paul
Robert Peterson

Ira B. Phillips
Frank H. Rand
Herbert A. Repp
P. W. Rupert
John E. Sands
Charles N. Shaw
Leslie H. Stein
Clarence Oliver Stimmel
Herbert Sharnon
Frank Steiner
Edward D. Sykes
R. H. Simons
William Henry Thomas
Francis E. Thuney
George E. Vase
Samuel A. Weir
William A. Whelan
William C. Williams
Frank E. Wood
Carlin H. Woodbridge
A. H. Wier
Forest E. White
Charles Wood
Melville Conley Whipple
George C. Young
Joseph P. Gregory

First Lieutenants.

Thomas Edmund Burke
Walter Samuel Bayer
Harry Brotherton
William Downing Evans
Richard Ewinske
Richard Green
John Paul Givler
Louis J. Harrison
Ferdinand E. Hulse
Arthur William Harrington
M. S. Howard
Schachne Isaacs
Charles F. Kimball

Second Lieutenants.

Mark Perkins Beam
Warner C. Brockway
A. L. Clark
Albert Homer Edens
Ernest A. Erbe
William Merriott Gibbs
Roger V. Garrett
Thomas Hill
John W. Kales
William Arthur McCollum

ON DUTY WITH PURCHASE, STORAGE AND TRAFFIC DIVISION.

Majors.

Robert W. Brooke
John M. Corson
M. A. Esterly
R. W. Goodyear
Donald B. Inman
R. B. Irving
Philip J. King
Reamun A. LaGrinder

Captains.

John T. Annesser
William Alexander
Q. J. Barker
Oscar Burkhardt
Rush Cameron
Albert G. Clark
Theodore H. Connor
Oliver E. Count
Wesley E. Crampton
Gabriel Cushman
George Doyle
Thomas M. England
William Fredericks
Frederick Gilmour
Harry G. Gunther
Heruman P. Hodson
Henry Holland
Berban Huffine
Ebel H. James
Charles H. Jorte
Amos S. Kinzer
Adolph H. Luenhart

First Lieutenants.

Willard M. Barton
C. B. Benly
Joseph B. Canfield
Frank A. Dagit
Earl J. Down
Walter E. Fender
LeMert E. Guyer
Sidney Hirsch
William S. Howson

Second Lieutenants.

Perry L. Atwood
Orville B. Cawthon
Edward O. Jolliffe
John E. Otis, jr.
Fred J. Robertson

ON DUTY WITH PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Majors.

Henderson, W. H.
Estabrook, Arthur H.
Kellogg, Chester E.
Lawrence, William H.
Mooney, William B.

Captains.

Monahan, A. C.
Mearns, William H.
Sanborn, Frank E.
Van Houten, Lyman H.
Thomas, Fred

(Continued on next page.)

Used by the Best Cooks

for over a quarter of a century.
No leaven, at any price can produce such uniform results in delicacy, lightness and digestibility as

RUMFORD

the wholesome

BAKING POWDER

Rumford quality never varies—the last spoonful out of the can is as good as the first. All cans are full weight. Get a can from your grocer and always get good results.

Every housewife should have a copy of "The Rumford Way of Cookery and Household Economy." Free upon request.

Rumford Company Providence, R. I.

(Continued from preceding page.)

First Lieutenants.

Cavanaugh, Arthur L. Stech, Charles C.
Lee, Augustus S. Viet, Paul W.
Lano, Frank P. Yammann, Walter
Layton, Warren K. Waidelich, A. G.
Rejall, Alfred E. Johnson, Nicolai B.
Stokes, T. M.

Second Lieutenants.

Hocker, Ivan S. Woodruff, William H.
McGee, Roy J.

By direction of the Surgeon General:

C. R. DARNALL, Col., Med. C., U.S.A., Executive Officer.

HONORS FOR U.S.A. AND FRENCH OFFICERS.

The War Department announced in G.O. 105, dated Aug. 20, 1919, that by direction of the President the Distinguished Service Medal or the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded the following United States or French army officers for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service or for extraordinary heroism in action in 1918:

I.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Col. Frederick W. Lewis. As officer in charge of publication division of The A.G.'s office. To his painstaking efforts, tact, energy and seal are due the accuracy with which publications issued to the military establishment through The A.G. of the Army were drawn and the promptness with which they were distributed.

II.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Col. Perin L. Smith, Q.M.C. To his great administrative ability, initiative and tireless energy is due in great measure very successful practical application of regulations governing payment of allotments made by officers and enlisted men, handling of various Liberty bond issues subscribed for through Army allotment system, and other important financial matters connected with Army during emergency.

III.—Award of Distinguished Service Cross.

Capt. Courtney Henley, 327th Inf. North of the Somme, St. Julien Road on Oct. 11.

IV.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Brig. Gen.—Isaac W. Littell, retired. As chief cantonment division, Q.M. General's office, was charged with task of building camps and cantonments of Army raised in summer of 1917 under conditions imposing almost insuperable obstacles.

V.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Major—Henri Stanislas August Hanaut, French gen. staff. As member of French Military Commission was on duty with training and instruction branch, war plans div., Gen. Staff. In this branch was charged with teaching higher phases of military art, a course which only a talented and experienced officer could have conducted.

VI.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Capt. P. E. Nevegans, Art. French army. As member of French Military Mission was placed on duty with training and instruction branch, war plans div., Gen. Staff. His brilliant mental and exceptional professional attainments, coupled with rare tact and tireless devotion to duty caused services to be of signal worth to U.S.A.

The War Department, by direction of the President, in G.O. 108, dated Sept. 11, 1919, announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Service Medal to the following officers of the A.E.F. in France in 1918, the U.S.V. in the Philippine Islands in 1900, or to certain civilians, either for extraordinary heroism in action or for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service during the emergency; also the rescission of the following citations:

I.—Awards, Posthumous, of Distinguished Service Cross.

Citation on page 49, G.O. 44, War Dept., 1919, relating to M. H. Peck, captain, 2d Engrs., is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

Capt.—Myron Holt Peck, 2d Battln., 2d Engrs. At St. Etienne Oct. 9.

Lieut.—Joseph W. Emery, jr., 9th Inf. Near Vierz July 18.

III.—Award of Distinguished Service Cross.

Brig. Gen.—Edward A. Kruger. In engagement with armed enemy between Los Banos and Bay Laguna, Philippine Islands, on March 10, 1900, while serving as captain, 30th Inf., U.S.V. The citation contained in section VI (p. 6), G.O. 105, War Dept., 1919, relating to Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kruger, is rescinded.

IV.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Brig. Gen.—Sherwood A. Cheney. As assistant chief engineer, G.H.Q., rendered valuable services in organization of Engineers Corps and its co-ordination with associated services. Later, as director A.T.S., performed eminently valuable services, achieving remarkable results in task of great magnitude involving expeditionary return of many thousand soldiers from France to U.S. The citation on page 7, G.O. 70, War Dept., 1919, relating

to award of Distinguished Service Medal to Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

Brig. Gen.—Lucius R. Holbrook. As commander six battalions Field Art. at Cantigny and of 1st Field Art. Brig. at Soissons, with great distinction directed artillery support of 1st Div. in attacks on Cantigny and Soissons salient.

Col.—Harold Fowler, Air Service. Rendered notable aid in planning movements of night bombing squads of American Air Service. Later, appointed Air Service commander, 3d Army, assisted largely in joint training of air and ground troops.

Quinn Gray, Coast Art. As instructor, Army Gen. Staff College, displayed high military attainments and unflinching energy, performing services of greatest value in connection with instruction and training officers for general staff duty.

George Luberoff, Q.M.C. As chief quartermaster, 1st Army, by great energy, complete experience and loyal efforts maintained efficient service and kept flow of necessary quartermaster supplies to 1st Army.

Alvin C. Read, Inf. As inspector general for armies during their operations in St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, by keen observations of conduct of units and leadership displayed by commanders, was able to give valuable information as to morale and efficiency of troops and their commanders.

Citation on page 11, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919, relating to award of Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Henry J. Reilly, Field Art., is rescinded and following substituted therefor:

Col.—Henry J. Reilly, Field Art. In command of 149th Field Art. participated with credit in operations of 42d Div. Through tireless energy and technical skill as artilleryman his regiment gave most effective assistance to Infantry which it supported.

Lieut. Col.—Berkeley T. Merchant, Q.M. Corps. While on duty in remount service performed tasks efficiently. Later, appointed chief veterinarian of A.E.F., administered, with marked success, veterinary service.

V.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Col.—James D. Taylor, Inf., then Lieutenant, 24th Inf. While commanding station of Fautangan, Luzon, P.I., in Jan., 1901, by discretion and excellent judgment obtained possession of correspondence which made known whereabouts of insurgent chieftain, Aguinaldo, thus making possible expedition resulting in his capture.

VI.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Mr. Royall O. Kloeber. As assistant director of finance rendered most valuable assistance in solution of great financial problems which arose due to the war.

VII.—Award of Distinguished Service Medal.

Miss Dora E. Thompson, supt. Army Nurse Corps. To her accuracy, good judgment and untiring devotion is due splendid management of Army Nurse Corps during emergency.

VIII.—Rescission of Certain Citations.

Citation on page 4, G.O. 95, War Dept., 1919, relating to Col. Warren T. Hannum, is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 8, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919.

Citation on page 5, G.O. 95, War Dept., 1919, relating to Col. George B. Leach, is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 8, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919.

Citation on page 22, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919, relating to Capt. Michael J. Walsh, is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 48, G.O. 87, War Dept.

Citation on page 40, G.O. 87, War Dept., 1919, relating to 1st Lieut. Hallack Welles, jr., is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 17, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919.

Citation on page 24, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1919, relating to 2d Lieut. Earl W. Wall, is rescinded, correct citation being published on page 44, G.O. 87, War Dept., 1919.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 205-7.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 93, Sept. 10, 1919, War Dept.

Par. 829½, Army Regulations, is rescinded, pars. 816, 829 and 1128 are changed, and par. 110½ is added, as follows:

110½. When an enlisted man traveling under orders is detained on route by sickness or other reason or is without subsistence or commutation, the commanding officer of nearest post, camp or general recruiting station is authorized, when necessary, to furnish transportation and subsistence for sending the soldier to his proper station subject to procedure prescribed in preceding paragraph. The cost of transportation will be charged against the enlisted man only in case the delay is due to his own negligence or misconduct. Cost of subsistence will be charged against him in all cases where subsistence or commutation thereof was furnished him on original order. (C.A.R. No. 93, Sept. 10, 1919.)

816. After every battle or engagement with the enemy, written reports thereof will be made by commanders of regiments, separate battalions or squadrons, companies or detachments, and by all commanders of a higher grade, each in what concerns his own command, which reports will be forwarded, through the proper channel, to The Adjutant General of the Army. It shall be the special duty of all general staff officers attached to commands in the field to keep careful journals of the operations, from which they will compile reports of said operations for their immediate commanders. After they have served their immediate purpose, all such journals, and all other original papers dealing with operations, shall be sent to the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff. The documents in question will include war diaries; operation reports, with original notes upon which they are based; summaries of intelligence; field messages and records thereof; maps; operation orders and memoranda; the histories of units composed by themselves; and all other documents of general interest, and not administrative in nature. (C.A.R. No. 93, Sept. 10, 1919.)

829. (Changed by C.A.R. Nos. 83 and 53.) Rescinded and the following substituted therefor: A. Officers' efficiency reports are designed to serve two purposes: First, to convey an accurate estimate of character of service performed by the officer during the period covered by the report; and, second, to make known in the appropriate place any peculiar qualifications possessed by the officer for any particular line of work.

b. In the case of each officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general the efficiency report will be prepared by the officer's immediate military superior and forwarded to the next military superior. The latter will endorse upon the report such remarks as the case calls for, and then forward it directly to The Adjutant General of the Army. All efficiency reports originating within a regiment or coast defense command shall, however, pass through regimental or coast defense headquarters, respectively.

c. Military channels for efficiency reports shall include battalion and fire commanders. It is the duty of the next military superior of the reporting officer to examine the report and insure that it is properly prepared; if in his opinion the report does injustice to the officer or is otherwise so erroneous as to require revision, he will make the appropriate entries under "Remarks"; if he does not desire to record any point of difference, he will forward the report without remark.

d. Efficiency reports will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army as follows:

(1) A full report (as described on the blank form) whenever an officer who has been serving continuously under the direct command of another for a period of three months or longer, ceases to so serve, or in case the service continues, on Dec. 31.

(2) In cases similar (1) but where the period of service has been for less than three months and more than one month, an abbreviated report (as described on the blank form) only will be required, the remarks to cover generally the kind of duty and character of its performance.

(3) A report may be submitted for periods of less than one month where, for any reason, the reporting officer considers that the character of his service warrants it.

e. A report will be required on Dec. 31, unless on that date the period of service has been less than one month, in which case see subparagraph d (3). Where an officer serves through out the year under one immediate commander, he will have one efficiency report for the year (forwarded Dec. 31). If the duration of the service is less than one month, a report should be

SERVICE BARS—

Ribbons For All Campaigns

SINGLE RIBBON BARS, . . . 25c.
DOUBLE RIBBON BARS, . . . 50c.
TRIPLE RIBBON BARS, . . . 75c.
QUADRUPLE RIBBON BARS, . . . \$1.00

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

When ordering a combination of bars specify in which order they should be placed on bar.

ARMY AND NAVY STORE CO., Inc.

Army and Navy Building

245 West 42nd Street, New York

Largest Established Army and Navy Store in U. S.

submitted if the senior considers the service to have been unusual either through merit or lack of merit.

In cases where an abbreviated report only is required, the reporting officer, should he so desire, may nevertheless fill out such portions of the full report as may be justified by his knowledge of the officer reported upon. (C.A.R. No. 93, Sept. 10, 1919.)

829½. (Added by C.A.R. No. 20.) Rescinded. (C.A.R. No. 93, Sept. 10, 1919.)

1128. (Changed by C.A.R. Nos. 70 and 81.) Change the third subparagraph so as to include applicants for enlistment and rejected applicants among those entitled to sleeping car berths, as provided for in this paragraph.

S.O. 232-E, OCT. 6, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Q.M. Sergt. (arg.) P. Ehler, Q.M.C. Camp Shelby, Miss., will be placed on retired list and to home.

Ord. Sergt. M. J. Harley, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and to home.

Sergt. P. Collins, Detachment Ordnance Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and to home.

S.O. 235-A, OCT. 8, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The provisional appointment in V.C. of Regular Army of Probational 2d Lieut. H. J. Jusek, assistant veterinarian, is made permanent.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieuts. W. E. Beitz and G. H. Dickson, F.A., are made permanent.

Provisional appointments in Regular Army of 1st Lieuts. R. S. Chavin and J. B. Day, C.A.C., are made permanent.

Provisional appointments in Regular Army of 1st Lieuts. A. D. Cameron and H. K. Coulter, Inf., are made permanent.

COURTS-MARTIAL JURISDICTION.

G.O. 110, Sept. 24, 1919, War Dept.

Revocation of general courts-martial jurisdiction in certain places.—1. G.O. empowering commanding officers of following camps to appoint general courts-martial are rescinded: Camps Bowie, Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Funston, Gordon, Grant, Greene, Jackson, Kearny, Lee, Lewis, Meade, Mills, Pike, Shelby, Sherman, Taylor, Travis, Upton, Las Casas, Wadsworth, Syracuse, Fort Oglethorpe, Bragg and Fort D. A. Russell.

2. Nothing herein contained, however, shall operate to divest any commanding officer herein referred to of jurisdiction in cases which have been heretofore legally referred by him for trial at the camp, fort, depot, cantonment, post or station over which he exercises command and which remain undisposed of.

3. Except as hereinbefore provided, all persons subject to military law serving at any camp, fort, depot, cantonment, post, or station at which a tactical division is serving are, for purposes of trial by courts-martial and in respect of all other matters touching administration of military justice, under the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the territorial department within the limits of which such camp, fort, depot, cantonment, post or station is located.

4. Except as hereinbefore provided, all persons subject to military law serving at any camp, fort, depot, cantonment, post or station named in foregoing paragraph of this order, but at which no tactical division is serving, are, for purposes of trial by courts-martial and in respect of all other matters touching the administration of military justice, under the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the territorial department within the limits of which such camp, fort, depot, cantonment, post or station is located.

CAMP SHANNON; WAR RESTRICTIONS; VICTORY MEDAL; CONTRACTS.

G.O. 113, Sept. 28, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Name of camp at Hachia, N.M.—The camp of U.S. troops at Hachia, N.M., is named "Camp Shannon," in honor of Lieut. Col. James A. Shannon (captain, Cavalry), who died Oct. 8, 1918, from wounds received in action at Châtel-Chérier, France, while commanding the 112th Infantry, 28th Division.

II.—Restrictions relating to reports and criticisms pertaining to the war removed.—Section V, G.O. 89, War Dept., 1918, forbidding persons in or connected with the military service to utter, contribute or publish reports or criticisms that may be of use to the enemy or detrimental to the prosecution of the war, is rescinded.

III.—Victory medal for service in Siberia and European Russia.—In connection with G.O. 83, War Dept., 1919, any officer or enlisted man who entered the Service subsequent to Nov. 11, 1918, and who served as a member of the A.E.F. in Siberia or European Russia is entitled to a Victory medal with appropriate clasps.

IV.—Appointment of alternate Canadian contract assessor.—Major William F. Burns, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., is designated and appointed Canadian contract assessor as an alternate to either of the U.S. Army officers designated and appointed Canadian contract assessors in and by par. 4, G.O. 40, War Dept., 1919, as amended, with full authority as such to act in place of either of said officers; and he is authorized and instructed to exercise, in conjunction with the Imperial Japanese Board, the powers and duties provided for in par. 2 of said G.O. 40, War Dept., 1919.

V.—Board of Contract Adjustment.—Par. 11, Section IV, G.O. 103, War Dept., 1918, as amended by section III, G.O. 106, War Dept., 1919, is rescinded and new regulations substituted.

EFFICIENCY REPORTS FOR OFFICERS, ETC.

Bulletin 32, Sept. 16, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Publishes the Act of Congress reviving office of General of the Armies of the United States.

II.—Efficiency reports for officers.—Section I, Bulletin 50, War Dept., 1917, distinguishing during the period of war the personal report and statement of preferences and the efficiency reports of officers, and prescribing certain special reports, is rescinded.

III.—Study of motives and causes of military offenses.—1. In connection with the plans for a co-ordinated study of motives and causes as they influence the commission of military offenses, there will be issued to the Service by The Adjutant General of the Army a form for statement of basic cause for commission of offense (Form 715, A.G.O.) which will furnish information necessary in carrying on the study. The forms will be prepared and disposed of in accordance with instructions printed thereon.

2. Statements of basic cause for commission of military offenses will be critically studied by the Morale Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, and the results of the study will be published to the Service from time to time. Any measures of elimination and prevention of military offenses determined by the study will be recommended by the Morale Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff.

IV.—Discontinuance of certain units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.—The authority for the establishment of Infantry units of the Senior Division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in each of the following institutions, granted in the section of the bulletin referred to after the respective names, is withdrawn: Institutions—Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.;



CRANE All Iron Unions for High Pressure Service

GROUND JOINT—EXTRA HEAVY—OCTAGON ENDS
For 500 pounds working pressure.

1855 — **CRANE CO.** — 1919
836 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS



Issued only on permit

This house has been honored by being appointed the official and sole makers.

THE HAND BOOK 1919 illustrating and pricing WEDDING and OTHER GIFTS now ready for mailing—will be forwarded upon request.

Half actual size.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE BRIGHTON APARTMENT—HOTEL

2123 California St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

By day, week or month.

J. A. WILLSON, Resident Manager

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.; Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Calif.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

S.O. 220 O. War D., Sept. 20, amended: "Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus, U.S.A., is relieved present duties at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and assume command of port of embarkation, Army supply base, that place." (Oct. 11, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Leave one month, when his services can be spared, is granted Col. H. O. Williams, G.S. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. A. Price, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of General Staff Corps. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major E. F. Witsell, G.S., is relieved from his present assignment and duties, and from detail in General Staff, is assigned to 40th Infantry and will proceed to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with that regiment. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. C. M. Supplee, G.S.C., is relieved from detail as member of General Staff Corps. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by C. Cordier of his commissions as temp. col., G.S.C., and major, Inf. (Reg. Army), is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 11, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Officers of A.G. Dept. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. H. Dukes to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 1st Div.; Major J. Hunter, Oct. 31, 1919, to Camp Dodge, Iowa, 4th Div.; Major E. E. Lambert to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major H. L. Finley, Oct. 31, 1919, to Camp Grant, Ill., 6th Div.; Capt. J. E. Noyes is detailed for duty under direction of Chief of Coast

Artillery and will report to Coast Defenses of Long Island for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major J. A. Blankenship, A.G.D., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. B. B. Barbee, A.G.D., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Capt. J. McK. Woolfolk, A.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation, for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major P. X. English, I.G., is relieved from assignment and duties and detail in I.G.D., is assigned to 35th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Major W. A. Dixon, I.G.D. (major, Inf.), is relieved detail in I.G.D. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major J. L. Hanley, I.G.D., having reported, his assignment to duty in Washington is announced as of Oct. 4, 1919. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Col. J. H. Bradford, Jr., I.G., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Major J. L. Parkinson, I.G.D., is assigned to duty as brigade inspector, Provisional Infantry Brigade, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Md. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Major W. P. Tyler, I.G.D., is relieved from detail in I.G.D. (Oct. 10, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. T. R. Hamer, J.A.G.D., will report to commanding general 2d Division for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. A. Howell, J.A.G., is relieved duties in Office of J.A.G. and will report to Chief of Staff for duty with War Plans Division. (Oct. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. A. G. Wineman, J.A.G.D., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Major L. W. Colfelt, J.A.G.D., to Camp Taylor, Ky., 1st Div., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Orders of Oct. 6, 1919, War D., amended: Major C. H. McDonald, J.A.G.D., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as brigade judge advocate. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Changes in stations and duties of officers of J.A.G.D. ordered: Major J. L. Stottinius report to commanding general, 7th Div., Camp Funston, for duty; Major E. Wilson to Washington, report to the J.A.G. of the Army for duty in his office; Capt. T. A. DeBolt to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Div., for duty; Capt. G. A. Berry, Jr., to Camp Gordon, Ga., 5th Div., for duty; 1st Lieut. C. W. Christenberry to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Col. T. A. Lyon to Washington, report to J.A.G. of the Army in his office; Lieut. Col. G. P. Whitsett to Washington, report to J.A.G. of the Army for duty in his office; Major W. A. Turnbull to Boston, Mass., for duty; Major L. L. Kern to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty; Major H. D. Hoover to Washington, report to J.A.G. of the Army for duty in his office; Major C. V. Church to Camp Grant, Ill., 6th Div., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. C. Platt to New Cumberland, Pa.; Major E. W. Briggs to Camp Jackson, Mo., as utilities officer; Major L. B. Haworth to Baltimore, Md., for duty eastern finance zone; Capt. W. H. Moore to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. V. V. Viles to Cincinnati, Ohio, District Ordnance Office, relieving 2d Lieut. C. E. Trommer, O.D.; Capt. E. Kitchen to Boston, Mass., assume duties as constructing Q.M.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Hoffman to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty connection recruiting; 1st Lieut. C. M. Weber to St. Louis, Mo.; 2d Lieut. H. A. Violand to Fort Sam Houston; 2d Lieut. G. W. Thomas B. detailed for duty with the Motor Transport Corps and will report at Washington for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. H. Adams, upon expiration leave, to Camp Pike, Ark., 3d Div., duty as division Q.M.; Lieut. Col. E. H. Andres to Camp Funston, Kas., duty as division Q.M., 7th Div.; Major G. C. Cook to Camp Funston, Kas.; Major S. J. D. Marshall to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. C. L. Gamble to Camp Bowie, Texas; Capt. M. G. Bullier to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. E. F. Hannum to Douglas, Ariz., duty with Bakery Co. 8, relieving 2d Lieut. M. A. Strahan, Q.M.C.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Mears to Camp Funston, Kas., auxiliary remount depot. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Orders, Lieut. Col. P. A. Hodnapp, Q.M.C., amended: Proceed to Washington for assignment to duty in Storage Division. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. S. Kish, Q.M.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as commanding officer of Bakery Co. 2, relieving Capt. J. F. Roberts, Q.M.C. for discharge. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. G. Bailey to Norfolk, Va., Army supply base; Major J. B. Hyams proceed to Los Angeles, Calif., and assume duty as deputy zone finance officer; Capt. M. L. Worrel to Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. J. H. Todd to El Paso, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. Lotz to Camp Knox, Ky., as C.O. of Bakery Co. 9; 1st Lieut. W. J. Murray to Camp Merritt, N.J.; 1st Lieut. D. A. Neeley relieved duty Personnel Branch, G.S., and will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., with commissary unit. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. McK. Williamson to Norfolk, Va., Norfolk Army Supply Base; Lieut. Col. C. Bader to St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. J. Kane to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. S. Small to Fort Sheridan, 1st Lieut. D. A. Neely, Oct. 30, 1919, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with commissary unit to be organized. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Leave one month, effective Oct. 15, 1919, to Col. F. E. Lamphere, Q.M.C. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. M. E. Bailey, Q.M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (Oct. 11, War D.)

J. R. Walsh, former field clerk, Q.M.C., on discharge from commission as an officer at Charleston, S.C., about Oct. 30, 1919, is resigning field clerk, Q.M.C., and will report to Department Q.M., Southeastern Dept., for duty as chief clerk at \$2,250 per annum. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Field Clerk C. W. Brough, Q.M.C., from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Washington, D.C., office of Director of Purchase, for duty at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. (Oct. 7, War D.)

C. A. Ronan, former field clerk, Q.M.C., on discharge from commission as officer at San Francisco about Oct. 10, 1919, is resigning a field clerk, Q.M.C., at \$1,600 per annum and will report to port and zone transportation officer, San Francisco, for duty on transport Thomas. (Oct. 8, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. relieved duty Walter Reed General Hospital Oct. 15, 1919, proceed to hospitals specified: Lieut. Col. H. B. McIntyre, No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major R. E. Fox, Capt. V. Minervini, 1st Lieut. H. H. Ashley, No. 31, Carlisle, Pa. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. R. Sellers to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41; Major P. G. Lanche to field clerk, Q.M.C., and will report to Major W. H. Sanford to Fort McHenry, Md.; Major C. P. Martin relieved duty Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., wire to commanding general Southern Dept. for assignment; Capt. J. T. Hoxey to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Capt. M. F. Healy to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Capt. C. L. Woolsey to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; Capt. R. H. Gregory to Chicago; Capt. F. C. Paché to Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Pike; 1st Lieut. G. S. Spence to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Covey to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21; 1st Lieut. M. M. Wolfe to Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Shamansky to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Col. E. B. Frick, M.C., upon his own application, and after more than thirty years' service, is retired from active service, effective Nov. 4, 1919; he will proceed to his home. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 181 P. War D., Aug. 4, 1919, which revokes promotion of Capt. H. H. Healy, M.C., to major, M.C., is rescinded. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major S. G. Underhill to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; Major J. A. Bethea to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Major W. G. Merrill to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Major R. Blackmore to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; General Hospital No. 28; Major J. V. W. Boyd to Boston; Major E. H. Pershing to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., relieving Major N. Kerr, M.C.; Major W. M. Wildman to Fort Strong, Mass.; Major N. Kerr to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt.

COLGATE'S

"HANDY GRIP"

The only Refill
Shaving Stick

A Big One

Colgate's "Handy Grip" Shaving Stick gives you a triple economy in your shaving—and a cool, comfortable shave.

The "Handy Grip" Stick is a generous money's worth of soap.

You can unscrew the last bit of the soap and stick it on a new stick—no waste.

You can get a "Re-fill Stick," threaded to screw in the metal "Grip." You save the price of a new metal box with Colgate's. Sold everywhere.

COLGATE & CO.
Established 1806



MILITARY AND RIDING BOOTS

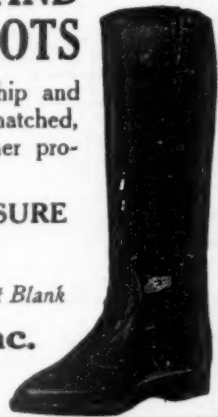
In fashion, workmanship and comfort they are unmatched, using the softest leather procurable.

TO YOUR MEASURE
\$35.00

Write for Measurement Blank

E. VOGEL, Inc.

64 Nassau Street
New York



E. C. Grosskopf to Fort Crook, Neb.; Capt. R. S. Carter to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. H. T. Bibber to Fort Andrews, Mass.; 1st Lieut. J. L. McCabe to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital; 1st Lieut. H. A. Wick to Fox Hills, Staten Island. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Par. 76, S.O. 227-O, Sept. 29, 1919, War D., relating to Capt. H. C. Jorgensen, M.C., is revoked. (Oct. 9, War D.)

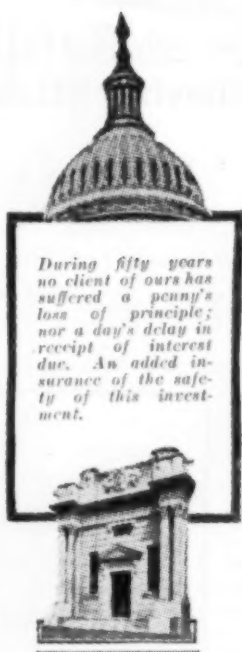
Orders to Major D. P. Penhallow, M.C., amended. To Walter Reed General Hospital for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Orders to Capt. J. W. Shankland, M.C., amended. To Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. H. Boyer to Fort Bliss, Texas; Major G. M. Edwards to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Major A. Carbonell to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Major H. G. Maul to Denver, Colo.; Major J. F. Hammond to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. A. G. Gunn to Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Pike; Capt. H. Hersberg to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Capt. W. T. May to Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. F. O. Stone to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; Capt. H. E. Hearn to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. S. B. Byington to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., U.S.D. Barracks; 1st Lieut. R. J. Hauser to Rockford, Ill.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Clune to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; 1st Lieut. F. Damrau to Letterman General Hospital; 1st Lieut. F. F. Stookey to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. DuR. Harden about Oct. 20, 1919, to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital; Major W. J. Olds to Fort McHenry, Md.; Major J. M. Steel to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground; Major S. A. Moulton to Boston, Mass.; Capt. B. E. Rhudy to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. W. B. Hamm to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. P. B. Mallon to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Capt. C. McK. Cheadle to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Capt. J. H. Ashcraft to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.; Capt. M. H. Todd to Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. R. H. Eanes to Fort McHenry, Md.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Davis to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. J. C. Walker, Jr., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Mayer to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Haines, about Oct. 20, to Fort McPherson, Ga. (Oct. 11, War D.)

(Continued on next page.)



During fifty years no client of ours has suffered a penny's loss of principle; nor a day's delay in receipt of interest due. An added insurance of the safety of this investment.

Insured Investment in Washington, D.C.

The new international importance of the National Capital has greatly increased and solidly stabilized Washington realty.

We specialize in First Mortgage 6% Notes

They offer an investment which enjoys the prestige of Governmental environment, entirely beyond the influence of varying market conditions, and are ALWAYS WORTH FACE VALUE—PLUS THE ACCRUED INTEREST.

We shall be pleased to give inquiries for specific information our prompt attention. Address

Swartzell, Rheem & Hensley Co.

731 Fifteenth Street

Washington, D. C.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. G. R. Narley, M.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. M. M. Nemser, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect Oct. 31, 1919. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. N. S. Stern, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. V. Minervini, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. H. B. Swan, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. J. W. McClaran, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Oct. 9, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. relieved duty at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., report by wire to commanding general Southern Dept. for assignment: 1st Lieut. R. J. Browne and J. W. Young. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. C. R. Hillier, D.C., to Fort McDowell, Calif., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Capt. B. M. Epea, D.C., to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major T. J. Cassidy relieved duty with 2d Div., report to commanding general Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston; Capt. L. S. Harlan to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. R. O. Leonard to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Crane to Aberdeen, Md. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Sick leave two months is granted Major C. C. Mann, D.C. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Sick leave granted 1st Lieut. K. M. Kern, D.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Major N. Barnard, D.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Major J. L. Miller, D.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. H. K. Moore, V.C., to Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. E. Anderson, V.C., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Casey, V.C., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Resignation by O. Howell, V.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and 2d lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 10, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. H. Holland, San. C., to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. T. McKelvey to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty 15th Inf. Brigade; Capt. W. Fredericks is detailed for duty under Director of Purchase and Storage; 1st Lieut. J. F. Barry to Walter Reed General Hospital; 1st Lieut. W. E. Luse to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. P. Compton, San. C., upon arrival port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., relieved duty that port and will proceed to Camp Travis for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major G. B. Bright, Engrs., is relieved from assignment to 6th Engrs. and will report to Chief of Engineers for discharge. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of C.E. detailed for duty with Construction Division and to Washington for duty: Capt. A. S. Fairbanks, A. O. True and 1st Lieut. G. A. Graham. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Major W. M. Hoge, jr., C.E., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and will proceed for duty. (Oct. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. C. C. Abbott, C.E., is assigned to 3d Engrs., proceed to New Orleans, La., to sail about Oct. 21, 1919, and

to Canal Zone for duty with his regiment. (Oct. 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 229-O, War D., Oct. 1, 1919, as honorably discharges Col. L. C. Herkness, Engrs., as col., U.S.A., only, effective Oct. 6, 1919, is revoked. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. B. Browne, Engrs., to New Orleans, La., take station and carry out instructions of Chief of Engineers. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. F. C. Rogers, Engrs., report to Retiring Board, Hqs. E.D., when notified, for examination. (Oct. 1, E.D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. P. Hart, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (Oct. 10, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Grant, Ord., remain on duty at rifle range, Caldwell, N.J., during October, only, in connection with leasing of that place for the War Department. Report to commanding general, Camp Dix, for discharge not later than Oct. 31, 1919. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major C. G. Young to South Amboy, N.J., as C.O. of Morgan General Ord. Depot, relieving Major P. Dove; Capt. T. W. Holmes to Camp Stanley, Texas, as C.O. of 3d Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop; Capt. H. Carmack to Louisville, Ky., as C.O. of 109th Ord. Depot Co., vice Capt. J. T. Blalock, relieved; Capt. T. A. Collins to Fort Clinton, Ohio, as C.O. of 11th Mobile Ord. Repair Shop; Capt. W. H. Oliver, jr., to Camp Stanley, Texas, as C.O. of 6th Mobile Repair Shop; Capt. J. Johnson to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, as C.O. of 107th Ord. Depot Co.; Capt. R. L. Cecil to Fort Sill, Okla., as C.O. of 1st Mobile Ord. Repair Shop; Capt. J. F. Ordway to Fort Bliss, Texas, as C.O. of 4th Mobile Ord. Depot Co.; Capt. J. H. Lewis to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, as C.O. of 114th Ord. Depot Co.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Baker to Camp Meade, Md., as C.O. of 12th Provisional Ord. Repair Shop. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Following officers of O.D. to Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal, for duty: Col. H. K. Rutherford and Major R. L. Goetsenberger. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major F. Togerson to Middletown, Pa., ordnance depot for duty, relieving Capt. A. A. De Launay; Major E. Reiter to Neville Island, Pa., assume duty as C.O. of Neville Island Storage Depot, vice Major G. T. Bergen, relieved; Capt. W. Treleven to Harrisburg, Pa., for duty at Harrisburg Manufacturing and Boiler Co.; Capt. H. S. Osgood to Fort Clinton, Ohio, as C.O. of 10th Mobile Ord. Repair Shop; 1st Lieut. L. P. Stone to South Amboy, N.J., Morgan General Ordnance Depot; 1st Lieut. J. V. Potter to Detroit, Mich. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. M. Hodine, O.D., is relieved from his present duties as constructing Q.M. for San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. T. Glancy, O.D., to Rockford, Ill., as C.O. of 11th Ordnance Depot. (Oct. 11, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Detailed to Signal Corps.

(Amended order)—Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in Signal Corps in grades indicated:

In grade of first lieutenant: Infantry—First Lieuts. H. Y. Lyon (capt.), E. Williamson (capt.), C. H. Arnold (capt.), W. S. Morris (capt.), N. L. Baldwin (capt.), W. B. Townsend (capt.), H. C. Demuth, W. C. Webster, J. T. Sunstone (capt.), E. J. Boyer, H. M. Bardin, L. W. Hilliard.

In the grade of second lieutenant: Infantry—Second Lieuts. H. Allison, L. A. Kurtz, H. W. Miller (1st lieut.).

In grade of first lieutenant: Cavalry—First Lieuts. H. D. Jay (major), J. F. Morford (capt.), C. S. Kilburn (capt.), A. J. Wehr (capt.), D. C. G. Schlenker (capt.), H. J. Adams.

In grade of second lieutenant: Cavalry—Second Lieuts. J. T. Watson, Jr. (1st lieut.). (Oct. 6, War D.)

First lieutenants of S.C. to duty as follows: H. L. Vitthum to Camp Sherman, Ohio, relieving Capt. J. Greery, S.C.; J. C. McKee to Camp Lee, Va., relieving 2d Lieut. E. F. Tracy, S.C.; T. G. Finan to Camp Knox, Ky., relieving 1st Lieut. W. S. McDermott, S.C.; E. P. Petzing to Camp Taylor, Ky., relieving 1st Lieut. J. E. Hogan. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Col. W. L. Patterson, S.C. (capt., Inf.), is relieved detail Aviation Section and duty with Air Service, is attached to

28th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for duty with regiment. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. T. Gerow, upon expiration of leave, is assigned to 52d Telegraph Battalion, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. H. W. Gregg (capt., Inf.) is relieved duty with Air Service, is attached to 32d Inf. and will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill.; Major J. C. P. Bartholf (capt., Inf.) is relieved duty with Air Service, Oct. 31, 1919; is attached to 32d Inf. and will proceed to Camp Kearny, Calif.; Major A. H. Gikson (capt., Inf.) is relieved from duty with Air Service, Oct. 31, 1919, is attached to 60th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Major N. W. Peek (capt., Inf.) is relieved from duty with Air Service. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. Kirtland, S.C. (capt., Inf.), is relieved from duty with Air Service, is attached to 17th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Leave one month is granted Lieut. Col. L. T. Gerow, S.C. (Oct. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. A. E. Holleman, S.C. (2d lieut., Inf.), is relieved duty with Air Service. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. F. M. Kennedy, S.C. (capt., Inf.), is relieved detail in S.C. and duty with Air Service, is attached to 26th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. H. V. Hand, S.C. (1st lieut., Inf.), is relieved duty with Air Service. (Oct. 11, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Orders of Sept. 26, 1919, relating to 1st Lieut. J. M. Johnston, A.S., Aeronautics, amended. To Washington and report to Director of Air Service for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. J. D. Kendall, A.S., Aero., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Orders of Oct. 2 relating to 2d Lieut. J. L. Hitt, A.S., Aero., amended. To Aviation Repair Depot, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Shields, jr., mil. av., S.C., to Morrison, Va., Aviation General Supply Depot, for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Capt. B. B. Butler, A.S. (capt., Inf.), relieved further duty with Air Service, is attached to 9th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Capt. D. H. Young, A.S. (Aero.), to Riverside, Calif., March Field; 1st Lieut. C. A. Pursley (Aero.) to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. R. R. Fox (Aero.) relieved observation and treatment General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry; to Garden City, Long Island. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Leave two months, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. H. Watson, A.S. (Aero.), about Oct. 14, 1919. (Oct. 9, War D.)

Capt. H. M. McClelland, A.S. (1st lieut., Inf.), is relieved duty with Air Service. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. B. Wynn, A.S. (capt., Inf.), is relieved further duty with Air Service. (Oct. 10, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. G. Boswell (capt., Inf.) is relieved detail as capt., Aviation Section, S.C., and from further duty in Air Service; Lieut. Col. D. B. Bower (capt., Inf.) is relieved detail Sig. Corps and duty with Air Service, is attached to 35th Inf. and to Camp Travis, Texas, with regiment; Lieut. Col. L. J. Mygatt (capt., Inf.) is relieved present assignment and duties with Air Service, is attached to 41st Inf. and will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., with regiment; Lieut. Col. A. J. Hanlon (capt., Inf.) from duty with Air Service, is assigned to 16th Inf. and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; Major J. E. Edgerly (capt., Inf.) is relieved detail Sig. Corps and from duty with Air Service, is attached to 9th Inf. and will proceed to Camp Travis, Texas; Capt. J. G. Colgen to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; Capt. E. P. Sorenson report in person to Director of Air Service, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. C. Grady to Dayton, Ohio; 2d Lieut. H. H. Webb to Letterman General Hospital; 2d Lieut. W. H. Rice to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Major J. J. Thornell, A.S. (Aero.), is announced as a junior military aviator, to date from Aug. 11, 1919. (Oct. 11, War D.)

Capt. S. S. Eberle, A.S. (capt., Inf.), is assigned to 32d Inf. and will proceed to Camp Kearny, Calif. (Oct. 11, War D.)

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE

Orders issued to Officers Oct. 8, 1919.

Capt. W. R. Sexton det. Chief of Staff Comdr. Nav. Forces operating in European waters, to naval attaché American Embassy, London, England.

Capt. (C.C.) T. G. Roberts to supt. constr. New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., and add. duty as supt. constr. Delaware Dock.

Comdr. N. H. Goss to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Schenck and in command when commd.

Comdr. (M.C.) J. L. Neilson to aid on staff Rear Admiral Wiley, Comdr. Des. Squad. 4, Pacific Fleet, and squadron surgeon; H. M. Tolfree to Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. McClure to off. in charge of Nav. Recruiting Sta., Buffalo, N.Y.

Alexandria, Va., C. B. Camerer to Nav. Hosp., N.A.S., San Diego; J. E. Bellinger to Asiatic Station; J. R. Malcolmson to U.S.S. Niagara.

Lieuts.: T. C. Latimore, jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Leary and as exec. off. when commd.; B. H. Mack to 13th Nav. Dist., asst. to communication supt.; O. T. Miller to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herbert and on board when commd.; J. J. Madden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle and in command when commd.; H. W. Barnes to conn. f.o. Eagle 51 and as exec. off. when commd.; T. M. Buck to conn. f.o. Eagle 51 and in command when commd.; J. M. Steele designated as naval aviator Oct. 1, 1919; H. V. Barr to connection fitting out U.S.S. Tennessee and on board when commd.; A. L. Heyckell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Reno and as engr. off. when commd.; J. C. Heck to conn. f.o. Eagle 45 and in command when commd.; F. G. Kutz to engr. off. R.S., San Francisco.

Lieut. (M.C.) J. F. Neuberger to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I.; R. D. G. Welch to Naval Academy; L. N. Hart to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; A. E. Neely to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; J. B. Farrier to U.S.S. Orion.

Lieut. (D.C.) R. Schmeucker to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. E. Smith to conn. f.o. Eagle 26 and as exec. off. when commd.; T. T. Hassell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Leary and on board when commd.; A. Nashman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 45 and as exec. off. when commd.

Ensigns: F. J. Haigne to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 41 and as watch off. when commd.; A. L. Baker to Sub-Chaser 291; A. J. Butler to U.S.S. Luce under instruction in engineering; W. Whitlow, given G.C.M., dismissed from Service Oct. 2, 1919; L. K. Powell to U.S.S. Fulton; J. P. Tomelty to conn. f.o. Eagle 51 and as watch off. when commd.; L. A. Parker to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herbert and on board when commd.; R. E. Permut to conn. f.o. Eagle 45 and as watch off. when commd.; H. E. Bowers to U.S.S. Jacob Jones.

Ensigns: H. Redford to conn. f.o. Eagle 40 and as watch off. when commd.; C. D. Belding to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Schenck and on board when commd.; K. Sommerfield to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Schenck and on board when commd.; E. D. Hale to U.S.S. L-4; J. E. Joyce to U.S.S. Fulton; J. C. Johnson to U.S.S. Caldwell; A. W. Drummett and H. A. Drew to U.S.S. Bell; R. A. Gardner to conn. Eagle boats, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Gibson to conn. f.o. Eagle 43 and as watch off. when commd.; H. E. Gray to U.S.S. New Mexico; A. K. Holmes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Leary and on board when commd.; T. W. Truitt to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herbert and on board when commd.

Ensigns (S.C.): J. E. Wood to navy yard, Norfolk, with supply off.; J. P. Kolleen to Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Machs.: F. M. Seales to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Algoma (Tug 34) and as engr. off. when commd.; J. A. Feiler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kalmia (Tug 23) and as engr. off. when commd.

Guars.: J. K. Reuschel to U.S.S. Arcoostook conn. radio

NAVAL OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

MADE OF IMPORTED SERGE OR BROADCLOTH—Workmanship the best, strictly regulation.

"Whites" made at short notice. I can also supply any desired equipment.

GUS KROESEN, 170 Sands Street, Brooklyn, New York

Store No. 2 (new location), 24 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

installation work on aircraft; P. M. Collier, given G.C.M., dismissed from Service Oct. 2, 1919; P. J. Kaiss to U.S.S. Gridley; G. M. Ellison to U.S.S. Fulton.

Dispatch from 3d N.D., Sept. 30, 1919.

Lieuts. (j.g.) G. J. Buckingham, E. J. Seaton, Ensigns H. Forgeron and W. C. Hemphill det. Imperator, to Rec. Ship, New York.

Dispatch from D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Oct. 6, 1919.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. H. Harrison det. D.S.N.O.T.S., to Proteus; Ensign L. E. Lambert det. Quincey, to Caesar; Ensigns H. V. Lee and F. V. Volk det. D.S.N.O.T.S., to R. L. Barnes.

Orders Issued to Officers Oct. 9, 1919.

Rear Admiral J. Strauss, command Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet, sailed to U.S. via S.S. Adriatic.
Capt. (M.C.) J. G. Field det. commanding Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., to duty as member of Nav. Examining Board and Nav. Retiring Board.

Comdr. A. K. Shoup to duty Asiatic Sta.

Lieut. Comdrs.: H. S. Babbitt to duty as exec. off. on board U.S.S. Chester; L. D. Pickering to duty as asst. fire control off. U.S.S. Delaware; J. T. Bowers to duty as exec. off. on board U.S.S. Kearsarge; E. A. Logan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Herbert and in command when commd.; J. E. Donelson to duty Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Comdrs. (M.C.): R. B. Henry to U.S.S. South Carolina; G. C. Wilson to Nav. Hosp., navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Lieuts.: A. R. Stephen to U.S.S. Stevens as exec. off.; W. G. Burgess to duty on board U.S.S. Belknap; L. L. Babbitt to duty as exec. off. Nav. Air Sta., Akron, Ohio.

Lieut. (M.C.) W. D. Davis to duty Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieuts. (S.C.): A. M. Bryan to U.S.S. Kittery; M. N. West to duty as disbursing off. Nav. Sta., Guam; W. E. Lund to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alameda and on board as supply off. when commd.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. Crofut to U.S.S. Old Constellation; R. B. Starr to duty in command U.S.S.C. 277 (Comdr. 12th Nav. Dist.); L. F. Brodie to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 43 and on board as exec. off. when commd.

Lieut. (j.g.) (Ch.C.) D. R. Burns to U.S.S. Charleston.

Ensigns: W. R. Hanrahan to U.S.S. Cleveland; W. A. Ingram to N.S.S. New Hampshire; J. C. Kinsky to duty under instruction in engineering U.S.S. Rodgers; J. I. C. Taylor to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ramapo and on board when commd.; F. A. Olsen to U.S.S. South Carolina; W. N. Thornton to U.S.S. L-11; J. W. Towery to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; J. E. Whelchel to U.S.S. Louisiana; W. J. Strother to duty as asst. communication off. on staff of Comdr. in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet; G. K. G. Reilly to U.S.S. N-1 under instruction in submarines; M. B. Myers to duty as asst. communication off. on staff of Comdr. in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet; H. D. Lytle to duty as asst. communication off. on staff as Comdr. in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet (Comdr. in Chief); J. D. Crump to U.S.S. Stevens; W. J. Crickshank to U.S.S. Granite; F. J. Enright to U.S.S. Montauk.

Ensign (S.C.) J. M. Devine to duty as asst. to supply off. on board U.S.S. Charleston.

Ensign (P.C.) J. T. Laroau to duty as supply off. on board U.S.S. Sara Thompson (detachment commander).

Gunrs.: J. L. McWeeney to duty as off. in charge Nav. Radio Sta., Beach, San Francisco; R. W. Farley to U.S.S. Buffalo.

Pay Clerk C. C. Walling to U.S.S. Proteus as supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers Oct. 10, 1919.

Capt. (C.C.) J. E. Bailey to duty as asst. to construction off. navy yard, Boston.

Capt. (Ch.C.) E. E. McDonald to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Comdrs.: E. J. Marquart to duty in command U.S.S. Eagle No. 31 and command of submarine base Coco Solo, Canal Zone; J. L. Hileman to assume duty as nav. inspr. of eng. and ordnance material, Boston Dist.; J. Rodgers to command U.S.S. Pittsburgh; L. B. Porterfield to Naval Academy for duty.

Comdr. (S.C.) G. P. Auld to duty American Commission for Negotiation of Peace, Paris, France.

Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Buck to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) H. M. Stenhouse to duty Nav. Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieuts.: E. D. Berry to duty conn. f.o. Eagle No. 42 and on board as exec. off. when commd.; F. J. Legere to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 44 and in command when commd.; W. E. Robinson to duty conn. f.o. and overhaul of torpedoes submarine Div. 14; G. T. Hurdle to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle and on board in command when commd.; R. N. Kennedy to U.S.S. Fulton under instruction in submarines; B. L. Dombrowski to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Broome and on board as exec. off. when commd.; F. W. Dunning to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 47 and on board as exec. off. when commd.; J. Glass to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 26 and on board in command when commd.; H. Hartley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 47 and in command when commd.; J. L. Norvell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 48 and on board as exec. off. when commd.; A. R. Nicholson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 50 and in command when commd.; A. D. Struble to U.S.S. Shubrick as exec. off.; C. H. Hilton to command the Zrinyi, also the Radesky; J. B. Hupp to command U.S.S. Turkey; W. H. Porter, jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alden and on board as exec. off. when commd.; C. H. McLellan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 43 and in command when commd.; G. W. Brauchars to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Broome and on board as engr. off. when commd.

Lieut. (M.C.) M. Shawker to U.S.S. Mercy.

Lieut. (S.C.) H. Mason to duty as div. supply off. Destroyer Squadron 3, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; J. R. Jackson to report to Admiral Bristol; I. W. Thompson to report to Admiral Bristol.

Lieuts. (j.g.): F. Stroble to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 44 and on board as exec. when commd.; C. W. Henckler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 41 and on board as watch off. when commd.; H. W. Olds to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Alden and on board as engr. off. when commd.; W. H. Tracy to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 50 and on board as exec. off. when commd.

Ensigns: G. H. Burrows to U.S.S. Mahan; E. A. Cottier to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 43 and on board as watch off. when commd.; L. Dozier to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 50 and on board as watch off. when commd.; De F. L. Tramm to U.S.S. C.R-27; H. C. Todd to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 47 and on board as watch off. when commd.; H. S. Torslett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 44 and on board as watch off. when commd.; L. J. Mulrooney to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 26 and on board as watch off. when commd.; M. D. MacGregor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 46 and on board as watch off. when commd.; L. P. Jones to Hqs., London; D. B. Steffens to 5th Nav. Dist.; E. W. Holden to 3d Nav. Dist.; R. D. Bell to 3d Nav. Dist.; J. McCormack to 3d Nav. Dist.; W. M. Lebrano to 3d Nav. Dist.

Ensigns (S.C.): J. E. Ford to U.S.S. Fulton conn. accounts at Experimental Sta.; C. J. Buckley to duty as div. supply off. Destroyer Flotilla 5, Pacific Fleet; R. M. Mattox to Nav. Supply Sta., Nav. Operating Base, Hampton Roads.

Gunrs.: F. Purucker to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board when commd as torpedo off.; M. Ballo to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Schmitt to duty Lower Proving Grounds, Dahlgren, Va.; H. V. Keefer to duty as off. in charge Nav. Radio Sta., Yerba Buena Island; B. McIntyre to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-4 and on board when commd.

Bismarck: W. R. Aacs to U.S. Eng. Depot, Lamberts Point, Va. (U.S.S. Carl Gray); E. S. Langborgh orders to U.S.S. Katrina Luckenbach canceled (former station U.S.S. Carola); H. H. Smith to Concord.

A.P. Clerks: W. P. Tell to duty with supply off. U.S.S. Minneapolis; C. S. Martin to U.S.S. Solace with supply off.

BRITISH FORCES GLAD TO LEAVE ARCHANGEL.

The last British Allied contingent to leave Archangel, consisting of naval ratings, Royal Marines and airmen, arrived at Plymouth, England, on Oct. 7, according to a dispatch from that city to the New York Times.

They made no secret of their joy at leaving Russia and spoke bitterly of the treachery of Russian soldiers in whose cause the British fought. Officers and men among the Russians, they said, deserted their British comrades wholesale, and barefacedly made no pretense of concealing their Bolshevik sympathies. Many of them acted as propagandists for Lenin, and lost no opportunity to preach class hatred or to eulogize the reign of the Soviet. One of the British naval officers who returned said: "Comrades? Why, the fellow who waits until he can get you in the back isn't a comrade. That is the Russian we fought with—fought for, I should say, for he cannot fight at all." The population of Archangel, he added, not only is near starvation, but is practically naked.

MILITARY TANK A COMPOSITE INVENTION.

In testifying before the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors at London on Oct. 7 the Minister of War, Winston Spencer Churchill, said: "It is impossible to say that this or that man invented the tank." The commission is considering the claims of eleven men who are seeking the honor and bounties attached to the invention of this formidable instrument of war, according to a cablegram to the New York Times. Among the claimants are Major Gen. Ernest D. Swinton, of the British army; Commodore Murray Fraser Suter, of the British navy; Sir Eustace Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction of the Admiralty, and Sir W. A. Tritton, of the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Churchill testified that from the beginning of the war many plans of various types of land ships had been submitted to the War Office, but only eighteen appeared feasible and of these models were made and trials took place. The original tank, first used in the Somme offensive in 1916, he said, was the result of the experience gained at the trial of these eighteen. Armored

cars failed, he added, because they could not get over or around trenches, whereupon Vice Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, the ordnance expert, built a motor with a bridge to be laid across a trench on the approach and picked up on the return, but this failed to get over a double-line trench. The caterpillar tractor scheme was adopted later, having been once abandoned by the War Office. Major General Swinton testified, but it was kept alive by the Admiralty because, according to a statement by an attorney of Mr. Churchill's, the Minister of War believed in the necessity for producing some machine to override the trenches. General Swinton claims that he is the father of the caterpillar device, which, he says, he invented in October, 1914.

PETE OBEYED ORDERS.

There is a certain young officer who, according to his own story, is thanking his stars that General Pershing had a sense of humor.

"Some of my men were Polish, and better soldiers never lived, but I guess in Poland life has been one long, sad story," said the officer. "Anyway, I never ran across a bunch who took things so literally. One night the Germans sent out a three-inch shell that landed square in the trench. In the morning I told one of my men, Pete, we called him, to take it away."

"Where shall I take it?" he asked.

"Oh, anywhere," I answered peevishly, "put it to bed in Pershing's tent."

"A little later a brother officer came along and said: 'The old man wants you, and there's something doing.'"

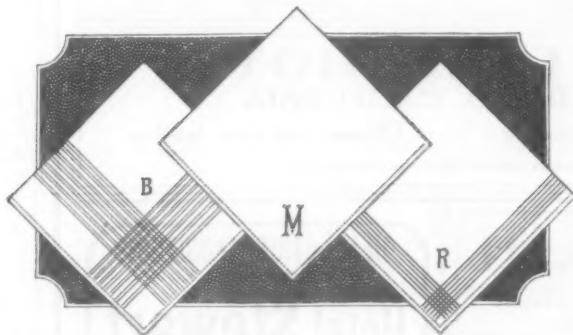
"I couldn't imagine what was up until I stood before the chief. He eyed me sternly and then pointed to his bunk, and would you believe it, there was that blamed shell. Pete sure had obeyed orders. Well, I thought I was in for it, but Pershing suddenly began to smile. He said: 'I just want to caution you not to order Pete to capture Berlin until the rest of us are ready to go with him. He might go and do it, you know.'"

—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

ARMY HYGIENE IS NOW CHARGED WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR A STRIKE IN THE LAUNDRIES OF NEW YORK CITY. At least this is the opinion of the president of the National Laundry Owners' Association who says: "The return of the boys from overseas has increased the business of the average laundry. Men who were not noted for frequent changes of linen learned that cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

A non-commissioned officer of the right vintage never loses sight of the fact that poker and not politics is the great Army game.—The West's Recall.

McCutcheon's Handkerchiefs



Reg. Trade Mark

THIS is an opportune time to lay in a supply of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at McCutcheon's.

To buy Handkerchiefs now at McCutcheon prices, whether purchased for personal use or in anticipation of gift occasions, is to practice true thrift.

Order Embroidering Now

It is particularly desirable that Handkerchiefs, as well as Table Linens, which are to be embroidered with initials or monograms for Christmas, should be ordered before November 15. This will allow us time to execute the work in the best possible manner, as well as insure you against disappointment in delivery.

Send for the new 32-page Fall and Winter catalogue. Mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

given signal submerged, the operation being accomplished in fifty-five seconds. After rising again to the surface, it was steered near shore to give spectators a close view. The H-2 is equipped with a wireless set, which, its officers say, can receive from any distance and send up to fifty miles while submerged. The craft arrived at New York Oct. 4, from Puget Sound, Wash., making the entire 7,500 miles under her own power. She has only nine members in her crew and needs twenty-one more to fill its complement.

BRITISH FORCES GLAD TO LEAVE ARCHANGEL.

The last British Allied contingent to leave Archangel, consisting of naval ratings, Royal Marines and airmen, arrived at Plymouth, England, on Oct. 7, according to a dispatch from that city to the New York Times. They made no secret of their joy at leaving Russia and spoke bitterly of the treachery of Russian soldiers in whose cause the British fought. Officers and men among the Russians, they said, deserted their British comrades wholesale, and barefacedly made no pretense of concealing their Bolshevik sympathies. Many of them acted as propagandists for Lenin, and lost no opportunity to preach class hatred or to eulogize the reign of the Soviet. One of the British naval officers who returned said: "Comrades? Why, the fellow who waits until he can get you in the back isn't a comrade. That is the Russian we fought with—fought for, I should say, for he cannot fight at all." The population of Archangel, he added, not only is near starvation, but is practically naked.

MILITARY TANK A COMPOSITE INVENTION.

In testifying before the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors at London on Oct. 7 the Minister of War, Winston Spencer Churchill, said: "It is impossible to say that this or that man invented the tank." The commission is considering the claims of eleven men who are seeking the honor and bounties attached to the invention of this formidable instrument of war, according to a cablegram to the New York Times. Among the claimants are Major Gen. Ernest D. Swinton, of the British army; Commodore Murray Fraser Suter, of the British navy; Sir Eustace Tennyson-D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction of the Admiralty, and Sir W. A. Tritton, of the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Churchill testified that from the beginning of the war many plans of various types of land ships had been submitted to the War Office, but only eighteen appeared feasible and of these models were made and trials took place. The original tank, first used in the Somme offensive in 1916, he said, was the result of the experience gained at the trial of these eighteen. Armored

cars failed, he added, because they could not get over or around trenches, whereupon Vice Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, the ordnance expert, built a motor with a bridge to be laid across a trench on the approach and picked up on the return, but this failed to get over a double-line trench. The caterpillar tractor scheme was adopted later, having been once abandoned by the War Office. Major General Swinton testified, but it was kept alive by the Admiralty because, according to a statement by an attorney of Mr. Churchill's, the Minister of War believed in the necessity for producing some machine to override the trenches. General Swinton claims that he is the father of the caterpillar device, which, he says, he invented in October, 1914.

PETE OBEYED ORDERS.

There is a certain young officer who, according to his own story, is thanking his stars that General Pershing had a sense of humor.

"Some of my men were Polish, and better soldiers never lived, but I guess in Poland life has been one long, sad story," said the officer. "Anyway, I never ran across a bunch who took things so literally. One night the Germans sent out a three-inch shell that landed square in the trench. In the morning I told one of my men, Pete, we called him, to take it away."

"Where shall I take it?" he asked.

"Oh, anywhere," I answered peevishly, "put it to bed in Pershing's tent."

"A little later a brother officer came along and said: 'The old man wants you, and there's something doing.'"

"I couldn't imagine what was up until I stood before the chief. He eyed me sternly and then pointed to his bunk, and would you believe it, there was that blamed shell. Pete sure had obeyed orders. Well, I thought I was in for it, but Pershing suddenly began to smile. He said: 'I just want to caution you not to order Pete to capture Berlin until the rest of us are ready to go with him. He might go and do it, you know.'"

—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

ARMY HYGIENE IS NOW CHARGED WITH BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR A STRIKE IN THE LAUNDRIES OF NEW YORK CITY. At least this is the opinion of the president of the National Laundry Owners' Association who says: "The return of the boys from overseas has increased the business of the average laundry. Men who were not noted for frequent changes of linen learned that cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

A non-commissioned officer of the right vintage never loses sight of the fact that poker and not politics is the great Army game.—The West's Recall.

SUBMARINE DIVING AT NEW YORK.

A splendid exhibition of the work of submerging a submarine and bringing it to the surface was given by the U.S. Submarine H-2, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Clerk Withers, in the Hudson river on Ninety-sixth street, New York city, on Oct. 5. The exhibition, which was given under the direction of the Navy Recruiting Bureau, was the best of its kind ever seen at New York, and was highly interesting to spectators. The H-2 maneuvered in the river for several minutes, and at a

ESTABLISHED 1819

Brooks Brothers

CLOTHING

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

140 NASSAU AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

Telephone Murray Hill 3300

BOSTON SALES OFFICE: NEWPORT SALES OFFICE:
TOWNSEND ST., BOSTON STREET 220 BELLINGHAM AVENUE

Service Uniforms

and Useful Articles of
Personal Equipment
for Officers of
The United States Army, Navy
and Reserve Forces

Send for Check List of Above
or for New Illustrated Catalogue

MARYLAND HOTEL

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

The Home of Army and Navy Officers and their families
Popular priced Cafe in connection

The Wolcott

31st Street by Fifth Avenue
New York City

Special rates to Army and Navy Officers

HOTEL BOSSERT

(Special Rates for the Service)

Before selecting quarters visit the Bossert. Attractive
homelike and modern. An unequalled location, ex-
clusive yet central. Exceptional cuisine, experienced
management. Convenient to Navy yard and neigh-
boring Army posts.

Easily available rates. Send for booklet.
Montague-Hicks-Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.

READY—THIRD ADDITION TO THE

Hotel Stewart

Geary Street, just off Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO

This new Steel and Concrete Addition Absolu-
tely Fire Proof, adds fifty large sunlit rooms
with private baths. The Stewart now has
400 rooms with 300 connecting bathrooms.

• Rates from \$1.50 a Day

Municipal car line direct to door. Motor
Bus meets principal trains and steamers.

Telephone
Bryant 5961

12 West 46th Street
New York

McEnany & Scott

Formerly with Cadet Store, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, N.Y.
(where "Scotty" was Cutter for over 30 years)

Army and Navy Uniforms and Equipment

DON'T think that because your
stomach can digest food
you are proof against indigestion. The most
important digestive work is done by the
bowels, liver and kidneys. Unless these are
active and work in harmony, you are in danger
of self-poisoning.

BEECHAM'S

Sold by drug-
gists through-
out the world.



In boxes,
10c., 25c.

PILLS

help the bowels to functionate
properly, and influence the liver
and kidneys to act very efficiently.

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon
as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are
enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United
States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Depart-
ment Changes.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.

BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN BRISTOL BOARD, 25 CENTS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York City

Bausch & Lomb

Optical Products

are favorably known throughout
the world—and in all branches of
government service requiring the
use of optical instruments. They
include Range Finders and Gun
Sights for Army and Navy, Micro-
scopes, Stereo Prism Binoculars,
Photographic Lenses and Shutters,
Engineering Instruments, Search-
light Mirrors of every description,
Telescopes, Projection Apparatus
(Balopticons), Photomicrographic
Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic
Lenses, Reading Glasses, Magnifi-
ers and General Laboratory equip-
ment.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO ROCHESTER, N. Y. LONDON

Kodakers—Get Acquainted!

Developing and Printing by our NU-TONE Process.

Largest laboratory in New York.

Roll Film, Vest Pkt. 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 3 1/4 x 5 1/4

Developing 6 exp. .05 .05 .05 .10 .10

Printing each .03 .03 .03 .04 .04

Extra mounted enlargement 35c. All work prepaid

"Schultz Photo Shop", 122 Nassau St., N.Y.



For "EVERY WEAR"
"EVERYWHERE"

THE PUTTEE of all NATIONS

Originated in India

Worn at the North Pole

Adopted by the Armies

of the World

Spirals are Smart and Ser-

viceable—A perfect leg

covering for every Sport.

Fully shaped to fit the leg—All wool—
Reinforced where rub comes—stays put.
Ask to see the Hook.

For sale at all Post exchanges
and Sporting goods stores. Write
for name of nearest dealer.

Lockhart Spiral Service Leggings, Inc.
244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mfrs. to Domestic and Foreign Governments,
Military Schools, Organizations, etc.

PATENT BINDERS

For Filing the

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL

20 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK

By mail, postpaid \$1.50 Delivered at office \$1.25

REGULATION INSIGNIA

Trade Mark
Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

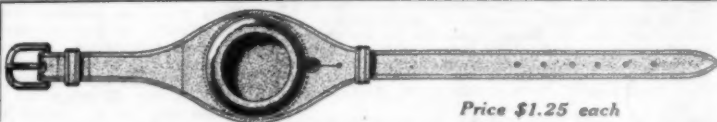
For Sale Post Exchanges
Military Stores
Jewelers

WILLIAM LINK COMPANY

That "stays put"!

All fitted with patented
safety catch, which
means security.

Established 1871
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.



Price \$1.25 each

Oak Tanned Solid Bridle Leather Watch Wristlets as made by us for Signal Corps, U.S.A.
Fit Waltham Wrist Watches. Liberal Discounts to Post Exchanges and Army Stores.

CULBERT CO. Makers of high grade Leather Goods 24 Maiden Lane, New York City

Officers and Men now in the Services and about to return to
civil life will find it advantageous to subscribe Now for the

Army and Navy Journal

"The Newspaper of the Services"

Established 1863

It publishes each week a complete digest of Official orders and communications;
also our correspondents at the various stations of the Army and Navy will keep
our readers in touch with Service life and give many personal items about men
they know.

A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered for individual
subscriptions from those now or formerly in the Services.

20 Vesey Street, New York

Gum tenderness— a serious tooth-menace



FOR
THE GUMS

BRUSH YOUR TEETH
WITH IT

FORMULA OF

Forhan's

NEW YORK CITY

SPECIALIST IN

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH

PREPARED FOR THE

PRESCRIPTION OF THE

DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR
THE
GUMS

It is true that four
out of five people
over forty suffer
from gum-shrinkage,
or Pyorrhea (Riggs'
Disease). But many
people even under
thirty have Pyorrhea.
Women, particu-
larly after the baby
comes, are pecu-
liarly subject to Pyorrhea.
At such time they can-
not be too careful about
their teeth.

Pyorrhea commences
with tender gums, or
with gum-bleeding, at
tooth-brush time.
Gradually the gums be-
come spongy. They in-
flame and then shrink.
The teeth become ex-
posed to decay at the
base and tiny openings
in the gums become
the breeding places of
disease germs which
infect the joints—or
tonsils—or cause other
ailments.

Beware of that first
gum tenderness! Try
Forhan's for the gum.
It positively prevents
Pyorrhea, if used in
time and used con-
sistently. No ordi-
nary tooth paste will
do this.

And Forhan's
cleans teeth scientifi-
cally as well. Brush
your teeth with it. It
keeps the teeth white
and free from tartar.
If gum-shrinkage
has already set in,
start using Forhan's
and consult a dentist
immediately for spe-
cial treatment.

35c and 60c tubes

All Drugists

FORHAN CO.

200 4th Ave., N.Y.

FOX'S "F.P." PUTTEES

NEW NON-FRAY SPIRAL (Patented)

The Manley-Johnson Corp., Sole Agents
260 W. Broadway New York City

Don't risk pilfering of your money, rings or other valuables
Keep 'em in an

Excelsior Belt "Safe"

attached to strong canvas belt,

around your waist.

Dust, water, burglar-proof.

Keeps matches dry, too. Com-

plete with light canvas belt

\$1.00. Size 3 x 4, nickel-plated brass.

HYFIELD MFG. CO., 21 Walker Street, N.Y. City.

PATENTS WILKINSON & GIUSTA

Patent and Trade

Mark Law

Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.

Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U.S.N.A., resigned (1899)

Large clientele of officers and enlisted men of

ARMY AND NAVY.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in U.S.

and Foreign Countries. Write for instructions.